The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. III.—No. 13. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27, 1824. Whole No. 139.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or $3 if not paid during the year—Advertisements inserted at the customary price.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE YOUTH THAT I LOVE.

Tho' years they have tenderly flown,
Since Henry he bid me adieu;
Yet memory delighted will own,
That I ne'er can forget him, ah! no:
For absence can never dispel,
That affection my bosom would prove—
No allurement my heart can compel,
To forget the dear youth that I love.

Those looks which he ardently gave,
When at parting he bid me be true,
While far he was borne on the wave,
Doth fancy with fervor renew;
And fondly, with treasur'd delight,
I own what his heart would approve,
That absence it never will blight
From my memory the youth that I love.

For he told me, and sure I discern,
Thro' hope, what he meant to fulfil,
That to Anna again he'd return;
If he lives, I am sure that he will;
Then let sweet sincerity tell,
My affections no charms can remove—
No allurement my heart can compel,
To forget the dear youth that I love. ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO ——*

There are sweet looks whose gentle rays
Fall on the heart with magic touch,
And on its warmest feeling lays
An influence mild, and cherish'd much;
And they may be but seldom seen,
Perhaps be lost in lengthen'd years,
Yet will remembrance keep them green
When past thoughts are bath'd in tears.
For tears but keep remembrance bright
As waters o'er a mirror flowing,
And brighter through the dewy night,
The stars are mild and purely glowing.
And F——, on thy pensive brow,
Calm gentleness doth ever sit
So pure and fair: I cannot now
But love and long remember it;
For those sweet looks that round thee steal,
Are emblems of truth's purity,
And much their tenderness reveal
Thy soul's deep sensibility.
Tho' some with lighter hearts may bring
Their flowers, to scatter round thy way,
Thou wilt not spurn the hopes that spring
From joy's almost forgotten ray.
I wish thee much: and as there are
No real joys, but those divine,
So I will frame this heartfelt pray'r,
That Heav'n may smile on thee, and thine.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On a Walk at Sunset with some Friends.

Though dark gloomy clouds of sorrow and grief,
May sometimes our pleasures o'erspread;
Yet, heaven has left us one pleasing relief,
When to friendship our feelings are led.

The mild golden beams that enliven the west,
The gloom of the wild storm succeeds;
And the azure arch'd sky—in brilliant tints drest,
The soul with tranquillity feeds.

In life's changing scenes there still are some left,
To light the latest ray of content.
And tho' we may be of some comforts bereft,
May we never of friendship repent.

As late o'er the hills how delighted we stroll'd,
The sun in mild brilliancy sunk to repose;
And the sound of the billows, as faintly they roll'd,
On the list'ning ear calmly rose.

Each flowery stem of its burden I eas'd,
And pleasure rewarded my toil;
They were cull'd for a Friend, and my bosom was pleas'd
If I gain'd but an approving smile.

On the side of a hill with green boughs enclos'd,
And a moss-cover'd rock for our seat,
We gaz'd on the sun-beams that calmly repos'd
On the mirror that glow'd at our feet.

On its smoothness we gaz'd as silent and still,
It reflected the sky from above,
With the bright fleecy clouds, and the dark rising hill,
And our beautiful green rural grove.

How mildly serene, the breeze scarcely floats,
Through the boughs that hid our retreat;
Scarce a sound, save the billows, the frog's gloomy notes,
And the birds singing cheerful and sweet.

Yet hark! now a voice, clear, melodious and sad,
Through our curtain of bright green ascends:
'Tis melody sweet, as the scene ever had,
For friendship its melody lends.

'Tis a strain well befitting the day and the place,
The theme is a Saviour's great love;
Oh, may we all share his kind mercy and grace,
Be prepar'd for the mansions above.

May thy mercy protect us, each frailty hide,
Oh, grant we may ever be blest,
And our lives, running smooth as this clear gentle tide,
Like yon sun sink so calmly to rest.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A mother's love! how sweet the name!
What is a mother's Love?
A noble, pure and tender flame,
Enkindled from above;
To bless a heart of earthly mould:
The warmest love that *can* grow cold;
This is a mother's Love.

To bring a helpless babe to light;
Then while it lies forlorn,
To gaze upon that dearest sight,
And feel herself new born;
In its existence lose her own,
And live and breathe in it alone;
This is a mother's Love.

Its weakness in her arms to bear;
To cherish on her breast,
Feed it with Love's own fountain there,
And lull it there to rest;
Then while it slumbers watch its breath,
As if a guard from instant death;
This is a mother's Love.

To mark its growth from day to day,
Its opening charms admire;
Catch from its eye the earliest ray
Of intellectual fire;
To smile and listen when it talks,
And lend a finger when it walks;
This is a mother's Love.

WOMAN.

In every character, Woman is interesting, though not always amiable. We *may* not love, but we *must* admire. Whether as the venerable matron or the blooming maid, the chaste wife or tender relation, old or young, married or unmarried, virtuous or vicious—still she will command our admiration and influence our actions.

Who, then, can be ashamed to pay homage to a virtuous woman? She is the purest abstract of Deity that can be found in all his works. She is the image of love, purity, and truth; and she lives and moves in all who possess virtuous innocence.

Woman ever has been, still is, and always will be, the main spring of every masculine achievement—her influence is felt by ALL, from the hero to the clown, from the man to the stripling; and whether she fire a Troy, or excite emulation at a game of marbles; whether she influence a court, or rule in a dairy, the end, cause, and effect, are still the same. We may talk of patriotism—we may prate of fame—but who could feel the one, or seek the other, but for the sake of woman?

Woman! still more interesting when we contemplate her, night and day, watching by the pillow of a friend, administering the healing balm, sustaining the drooping head on her sympathising bosom, and wiping the clammy dews of death from the sunken cheeks—it is in such a scene lovely Woman shines unrivalled, and constrains man to pay the homage due to angels of humanity.

THE MORALIST.

ABRAHAM AND HIS POSTERITY.

There arises, observes Dr. Hill, from the promise made to Abraham, concerning the future greatness of his posterity, a lesson of deep importance to the best interests of society. For although the promise made to the patriarchs does not give the most virtuous man reason to expect that he shall build his house, like Abraham, it does suggest the influence which his conduct may have upon the character and condition of his posterity; and it opens to his mind the prospect of that pure and heavenly joy which every father of a family must feel, in thinking that those whom he hath reared and cherished, may be blessed for his sake. You know that you inherit mortality from your first parents; and you often see men entail disease, embarrassment, disgrace, and ill will upon their children. Learn from the reward of Abraham, to leave yours a better legacy. He was chosen to be the father of a great nation, because the Almighty knew him, that he would command his children, and his household after him, to keep the way of the Lord. Walk in his steps, that you may transmit a portion of his blessing. By attention and watchfulness; by habit of order without austerity; by reproof or correction without bitterness; by every expression of affection, without hurtful indulgence; by kindly familiar counsel; by instruction, such as they are able to receive; by example, such as they may love and imitate—by these fatherly acts, endeavour to form and win the minds of your children to piety, truth, and benevolence.—This is a portion better than gold, more precious and more lasting than any earthly possession you can leave them, their best furniture for the journey of life, their most certain provision for travelling that journey, without reproach, with contentment and peace. Upon this stock, they may afterwards ingraft every valuable accomplishment; and if their talents qualify them for rising to eminence, this early culture will prepare them for becoming the ornaments and lights of society, for defending their country, for upholding its free constitution, and for cherishing public virtue.

The descendants of Abraham had reason to boast of their ancestor; and their connexion with him, has, in all ages, been a source of much honour and advantage. Your memory will not last like his. But a father, in the humblest rank of life, may bequeath that inheritance which a good man leaveth to his children, that recommendation and pledge of fidelity, which the world gladly recognises in those who are born of honest parents. You cannot, indeed, ensure to them universal good will; for you may give offence by conscientiously persevering in a line of conduct, which, even for their sakes, you must not change. But this offence may be merely temporary; and those who spoke evil of you falsely, may perceive and acknowledge their mistake; while any flagrant iniquity you commit is a mill-stone, which you hang around the necks of your children. For the world is not yet equitable enough to forgive the innocent son all the evil that the father hath done, or to lay aside every suspicion, that the son is likely to tread in his father's steps. If you shudder, then, at the thought of sending forth those whom you have brought into the world, to be cursed of God or of man, because they spring from you, let not your characters be stained by malice, oppression, or treachery; but rather endeavour, by being ready to every good work which God gives you opportunity of performing, to lay up in store for your children, protection, countenance, and aid, when you shall be gathered to your fathers.—"Cast thy bread upon the waters," says Solomon, "for thou shalt find it after many days. Give a portion to seven, and also to eight; for thou knowest not what evil shall be upon the earth." The vicissitudes of human affairs render such precepts wise at all times; and the state of society in which we live recommends them to the particular attention of every father of a family. By the multiplicity and extension of modern commerce, the poor is often raised from the dung-hill, and the children of different families are brought together, in distant quarters of the globe. The young, whom you have guided and restrained, may arise to be the counsellors of your children: the feeble, whose hands you have strengthened, may become their protectors: your treasure may bring them larger and safer returns, by being communicated than by being hoarded; and the words of Scripture may thus be verified, you know that they are verified in numberless instances: "The liberal man deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand. He is merciful and lendeth, and his seed is blessed."

Although the good will of the world is capricious, and may be defeated by a thousand circumstances not under your command, the first part of the special rewards provided for the patriarch, encourages you to raise your eyes to a friend in heaven. He blessed and spared the posterity of Abraham, for the sake of their father; and the mercy of the Lord still is upon them that fear him, and his righteousness to children's children. By his gracious promise, "Leave the fatherless children, and I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me," he takes away one of the stings of death. You go to the land of forgetfulness; but you die in peace, believing, that if your children advance into the world, knowing the God of their fathers, and serving him with a perfect heart, the Almighty "will cover them with his feathers, that under his wings shall they trust, and that his truth shall be their buckler."

Who would not wish to transmit such an inheritance to his children? Go, then, my brother, and walk within the house, with a perfect heart. Let the faith of Abraham be thy pattern; and, instead of the curse that is in the house of the wicked, the moth that consumes the possessions which are bought with the wages of iniquity, thou shalt, like the father of the faithful, leave a blessing behind thee."

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH.

What is wedded happiness made of? mutual forbearance, tenderness and respect.

Is it dear? It cannot be dear at any price.

Will it break? When it is broken by death, it is rejoined in heaven.

What is beauty? A key to the heart of the beholder, an apology for many follies, and the inducement to many more.

Can I buy it? Not the thing itself, but you may buy the person who has it.

What are romances made of? Stories of people who never lived, chronicles of things never known, and relations of words never spoken.

What are they good for? To soften the heart, amuse the fancy, and refine the taste.

Virtue dwells not on the tongue, but fixes its abode in the heart.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ITINERANT SKETCHES—No. I.

THE WRECK.

———— Meantime whole oceans, heaving
to the clouds,
And in broad billows rolling gathered seas,
Surge over surge, burst in a general roar,
And anchored navies from their stations drive,
Wild as the winds, athwart the howling waste of
mighty waters. Thomson.

The immense masses of black clouds that obscured the face of Heaven, had assisted the night to encroach on the dominion of the day from the meridian hour—the struggle had commenced—the sun was shrouded in sable robes, yet at intervals his setting glory would be visible, clothing the dark edges of some huge black cloud, as it were, with a burning border of fire. As night came on, the agitated sea heaved and roared with frightful force, as though striving to send each succeeding billow farther up the sand; the air was warmer than it had been; a few flakes of snow were wafted about by its trembling motion, yet it was apparent that its calm would soon be over; all nature seemed to know that a storm was preparing its furies to launch upon creation: it but waited for the total absence of light, when it came roaring o'er the waters, "as the sound of thunder, heard remote." The foam-capt waves bowed their heads to it for a moment—the next they rushed on with redoubled violence; the wind blew directly on the shore; the efforts of man would have been unavailing in steering his vessel from it—for it was but seldom such a storm had been witnessed on our Atlantic coast. The night was as dark as though light was forever extinguished; the noise of the waves breaking on the beach was like the roaring of earthquakes and heavy thunder; wave was combating wave, rushing together with mammoth force, rising to the clouds in their might, and at length tumbling forward, overwhelming all in their fall, sending forth a deluge of briny foam that shone through the darkness like volumes of sparkling fire. At a short distance from the shore stood a little cottage, whose weather-beaten sides were sighing to the blast, whilst its inhabitants were in vain trying to compose themselves to sleep—they were a mother and her children. They were all used to storms, but such a one as this they had seldom heard; and though sleep soon sealed the drowsy lids of the youngest boy, it was a long time before the others could resign themselves to its influence. A storm had rendered the mother a widow: her eldest son was now at sea; yet the thought that at other times had pained her, now was the cause of her rejoicing: her son had gone on an India voyage, and she thanked God that he was out of the reach of that storm. The daughter, too, thought of her brother; but another form would flit across her mind—her lover's—he was in the same ship with her brother; on his return from this voyage, they were to interchange their vows of perpetual love and fidelity before the neighbouring Minister. Isaiah, her younger brother, a manly lad, listened to the tempest; his thoughts wandered to and fro: "God bless my brother and Ned, and all the poor sailors that are out during this storm," said he to himself; "the vessel that comes on the coast to-night nothing can save." In spite of the winds and the bellowing sea, sleep at length asserted its sway, and wrapt the inhabitants of the cottage in forgetfulness. When the morning came, the fury of the storm was past; the clouds were sailing through the sky in broken and confused masses, as though rent by the elemental war of the night; the wind had died away into a piercing breeze, chilled by the snow which had fallen during the storm; a heavy mixed sea was still rolling, that seemed fatigued with the agitation it had endured, whilst the beams of the sun that broke forth, though now and then obscured by the clouds, shone, with dazzling brightness, on the snow and on the breakers upon the Barnegat shoals; for it was on that part of the coast the cottage stood. Young Isaiah sallied forth in the morning; his eye scanned the ocean and coast, as far as it could reach, but no signs of shipwreck met his gaze; he repaired to the shore to look at his fishing boat, when he discovered that the sea had thrown on the sand a number of boxes and barrels, and other articles that bespoke a wreck; convinced that a vessel had grounded in the neighbourhood, he climbed a neighbouring hammock, and again gazed on the ocean—the waves were rolling to and fro, forming a heavy cross sea, and breaking on the shoals with great violence, tossing the foam like wreaths of snow. It was in one of these dangerous places that he discovered the object of his search—a vessel was lying there a wreck, and apparently upon her beam ends, whilst the sea was making a breach over her. But what called all the warm feelings of Isaiah's heart into action, was the sight that presented itself to him during the intervals between the breaking of the waves: the wreck was covered with poor ship-wrecked creatures, lashed or holding on to it, whilst each wave threatened to overwhelm them. The family were soon apprised of it; they repaired to the beach, and gazed with anxious feelings at the devoted men—the bodies of some of whom had already been thrown on shore by the surf; for it was almost impossible to survive long in their situation, on such a chill morning as had succeeded the storm. What was to be done?—there was neither boat nor men, and if there had been both, 'twould have been a dangerous experiment to dare such a surf as was now running. The next houses were six miles down the beach; there they had a whale-boat too; Isaiah's young heart sprang with hope: "If he could only help to save those men——" The thought was sufficient, and with the ardor of youth he departed for the nearest house; it was a long way, but when he lagged in his gait, he turned his eyes towards the ocean, and thought of the poor souls on the wreck; he felt his vigor renewed, and he sprang forward like the wind. At length he reached the house; he rushed in and soon told his errand: not a moment was lost—the men from the neighbouring houses were collected; to have launched their boat would have been worse than useless; there was but one mode of proceeding: with a feeling as honourable to humanity as it was to themselves, they, with one voice, resolved to convey the boat on their shoulders to the cottage—for the beach afforded no other means of transportation. Their path lay part through the snow—part along the edge of the water. Mutually cheering each other, and animated by their noble feelings, they forgot their fatigue, and at length reached the much desired spot. If there had been a feeling lying dormant in a single breast before, it was now warmed to life by the sight which met their view: on the beach lay seven victims that the sea had thrown up, and a glance at the wreck revealed all the horrors of the survivors, inevitably doomed to destruction, if not rescued by them. In less urgent circumstances, even those hardy sons of the wave would not have dared such a wild surf and dangerous sea, but the idea of their own safety was not considered; their only thought was to save the ship-wrecked men.

"I thank the Lord," said Isaiah's mother, to a fine-looking, weather-beaten, active old man, who appeared to be regarded as a director by the others—"I thank the Lord that my James and your Edward were out of the reach of this storm." "And may he grant," said the old man, "that they never make a lea shore in such a night as the last one. I've been in many a storm, but it out-blew them all. But come, all hands ahoi! let's make for the wreck!" A glance of stern determination was thrown at the dangerous breakers, by the crew of the whale-boat, as, by a united effort, they forced their vessel into a wave, but scarcely had they touched an oar when she was thrown back on the shore, with appalling force. Again was the favoured moment watched; the large third wave had broken on the sand, and was rushing back to join the coming wave; with a rapid and powerful motion the boat was pushed on the retreating water to meet it, at the moment that her crew sprang into her, and agreeably to the stern order of their experienced steersman, whose white locks floated in the breeze, "held on" with their eight long oars. The wave came forward as if to overwhelm the boat, but she mounted triumphantly on its top, and she fell in the valley between it and the succeeding one, with a violence that strained each seam. "Pull all!" shouted their leader, in a voice that echoed amongst the surf, and the nervous arms of the rowers sent their light boat up to the next wave, when they again "held on." In this manner, by exertions of strength and skill, they cleared the most dangerous waves, and then swam over the heaving bosom of the ocean, bearing hope and life to those on the wreck. Isaiah watched them with beaming eyes, mounting the waves and then sinking in the deep hollows between them; they were now near the wreck; they appeared stationary; a wave hid them from him; the next moment he saw them dart under the lee of the stranded vessel, and snatch those on her from out the jaws of death: for the decks were now parting. A feeling of glorious joy at that moment pervaded the breasts of all who had been instrumental in their preservation; for the dangers of the surf were nothing in comparison.—Isaiah's mother cast her eyes to Heaven in thankfulness that her prayers had been heard, whilst her son and daughter were watching the returning boat, rising and disappearing amongst the foaming waves, until it darted among the breakers, and they almost heard the powerful voice of the old helmsman give the word to "hold on." Much the same manœuvring was practised now as when they had put to sea, and their additional burthen rendered it more necessary. Success did not desert them; there was but one wave between them and the shore; at the instant it broke a vigorous stroke of their oars sent the boat high on the sand, and saved them from the approaching breaker that was rolling on to overwhelm them. A heart of stone would have been moved at the moment those redeemed men sprang on the beach; when one clasped his mother—another his destined bride in his arms! They were James and Edward, whom we have mentioned as being on their way to the East Indies; their vessel had first sailed to Europe, where James was taken sick, and when the vessel proceeded on her voyage, Edward was left to attend him. Upon James' recovery, they had taken their passages home in the ship-wrecked vessel, and thus reached it. A tear mingled with the salt water that dripped from the old man's locks, when he found he had thus unexpectedly saved his own son, in obeying the dictates of humanity; and his hardy crew felt their noble reward doubly complete, when they gazed on their rescued friends. James' sister wept and laughed by turns, when she felt the embraces of her brother and lover. The mother was happy: one dear son had been a powerful instrument in saving the other from a horrid death. And Isaiah was standing by, enjoying feelings to which all those that have their source in gold, are but as the vilest trash.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS.

On New-Year's day, which is called Le Jour d' Etrennes, parents bestow portions to their children, brothers to their sisters, and husbands make presents to their wives. Carriages may be seen rolling through the streets with cargoes of bon-bons, souvenirs, and the variety of et ceteras with which little children and grown-up children are bribed into good humour; and here and there pastry cooks are to be met with, carrying upon boards, enormous temples, pagodas, churches, and playhouses, made of fine flour and sugar, and the embellishments which make French pastry so inviting. But there is one street in Paris to which a New Year's Day is a whole year's fortune—this is Rue des Lombards, where the wholesale confectioners reside; for in Paris every trade and profession has its peculiar quarter.—For several days preceding the 1st of January, this street is completely blocked up by carts and waggons laden with cases of sweetmeats for the provinces. These are of every form and description which the most singular fancy could imagine—bunches of carrots, green peas, boots and shoes, lobsters and crabs, hats, books, musical instruments, gridirons, frying pans and saucepans—all made of sugar, and coloured to imitate reality.—It would not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that the amount expended for presents on New-Year's Day in Paris, for sweetmeats alone, exceeds 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l.* sterling. Jewellery is also sold to a very large amount, and the fancy articles exported in the first week of the year to England and other countries, is computed at one fourth of the sale during the 12 months. In Paris it is by no means uncommon for a man of 8000 or 10,000 francs a year to make presents on New-Year's Day which cost him a fifteenth part of his income. No person able to give must on this day pay a visit empty-handed. Every body accepts, and every man gives according to the means which he possesses.

Females alone are exempted from the charge of giving. A pretty woman, respectably connected, may reckon her new year's presents at something considerable. Gowns, jewellery, gloves, stockings and artificial flowers, fill her drawing-room; for in Paris it is a custom to display all the gifts in order to excite emulation, and obtain as much as possible. At the Palace the New-Year's Day is a complete jour de fete. Every branch of the Royal Family is expected to make handsome presents to the King. For the last six months the female branches have been busily occupied in preparing presents of their own manufacture, which will fill at least two common sized waggons. The Duchess de Berri has painted an entire room of japanned pannels, which will be set up in the Palace, and the Duchess of Orleans has prepared an elegant screen. An English gentleman who was admitted suddenly into the presence of the Duchess of Berri two months ago, found her, and three of her maids of honour, lying on the carpet, painting the legs of a set of chairs, which were also intended for the King on this occasion, but which can hardly be yet finished. This anecdote gives, by the way, a very amiable idea of the Duchess.

COLLECTANEA.

KING JOHN.

John, king of England was a man of liberal expenditure, and gave all he had to poor gentle* knights. It happened one day, that one of these knights cast his eye on the cover of a silver cup, and said within himself, "if I can secrete that, it will maintain my wife and children for a long time." Accordingly he hid it under his robe.—When the company rose, the Seneschals looked over the silver, and missed it. They began to make a disturbance, and to search the knights as they went out. King John knew who had it, and went to him unobserved, saying to him in a whisper, "put it under my robe, for they will not search me;" and the knight, full of confusion, did so. King John gave it to him again when he had passed the door; and put it under his robe; he afterwards sent for him and courteously gave him the other part of the cup. Still greater courtesy did he show one night, when some poor knights entered his chamber, thinking he was asleep. They collected the furniture and articles of dress, *intending to steal them as it were.* When they had rummaged every where, one of them, unwilling to leave behind a rich coverlet under which the king lay, laid hold of it and began to pull: the king was determined not to be left quite bare, and held it so fast that the others were obliged to lend a hand to expedite the business. King John then cried out "*to take by force is robbery, and not theft.*"†—The knights took to their heels as soon as they heard him speak.

---

* That is, *genteel*—of honourable birth.

† That distinction is rather nice; but is recognized by our law.

CLEARNESS OF THE NORTHERN SEAS.

"Nothing can be more surprising and beautiful, than the singular clearness of the water of the Northern Seas. As we passed slowly over the surface, the bottom, which here was in general a white sand, was clearly visible in its minutest objects, where the depth was from twenty to twenty-five fathoms. During the whole course of the tour I made, nothing appeared to me so extraordinary as the inmost recesses of the deep thus unveiled to the eye. The surface of the ocean was unruffled by the slightest breeze, and the gentle splashing of the oars scarcely disturbed it. Hanging over the gunwale of the boat, with wonder and delight, I gazed on the slowly moving scene below. Where the bottom was sandy, the different kinds of asteriæ echini, and even the smallest shells, appeared at that great depth, conspicuous to the eye; and the water seemed, in some measure, to have the effect of a magnifier, by enlarging the object like a telescope, and bringing them seemingly nearer. Now creeping along, we saw, far beneath, the rugged sides of a mountain, rising towards our boat, the base of which, perhaps, was hidden some miles in the great deep below. Though moving on a level surface, it seemed almost as if we were ascending the height under us; and when we passed over its summit, which rose in appearance to within a few feet of our boat, and came again to the descent, which on this side was suddenly perpendicular, and overlooking a watery gulf as we pushed gently over the last point of it, it seemed almost as if we had thrown ourselves down this precipice; the illusion from the crystal clearness of the deep, actually produced a sudden start.—Now we came again to a plain, and passed slowly over the submarine forest and meadows, which appeared in the expanse below; inhabited, doubtless by thousands of animals, to which they afford both food and shelter—animals unknown to man; and I could sometimes observe large fishes of a singular shape, gliding softly through the watery thickets, unconscious of what was moving above them. As we proceeded, the bottom became no longer visible; its fairy scenes gradually faded to the view, and were lost in the dark green depth of the ocean.—*Brooke's Travels.*

DOG AND GOOSE.

A Canadian goose, kept lately at East Barnet, in Hertfordshire, was observed to attach itself in the strongest and most affectionate manner to the house dog, but never presumed to go to the kennel except in rainy weather; whenever the dog barked the goose would cackle, and run after the person she supposed the dog barked at, and try to bite him by the heels. Sometimes she would attempt to feed with the dog; but this the dog, who treated his faithful companion with indifference, did not suffer. This bird would not go to the barn with the others at night, unless driven by main force; and when in the morning they were turned into the field, she would never stir from the yard gate, but sit there the whole day in sight of the dog. At length orders were given that she should no longer be molested; being thus left to herself, she ran about the yard with him all night, and what is particularly remarkable, whenever the dog went out of the yard and ran into the village, the goose always accompanied him, contriving to keep up with him by the assistance of her wings, and in this way of running and flying, followed him all over the parish. This extraordinary affection of the goose towards the dog, which continued till his death two years after it was first observed, is supposed to have originated in his having saved her from a fox, in the very moment of distress.—While the dog was ill, the goose never quitted him, day or night, not even to feed; and it was apprehended that she would have been starved to death, had not a pan of corn been set every day close to the kennel. At this time, the goose generally set in the kennel, and would not allow any one to approach it, except the person who brought the dog's or her own food. The end of this faithful bird was melancholy for when the dog died, she would still keep possession of the kennel; and a new house dog being introduced, which in size and colour resembled the one lately lost, the poor goose was unhappily deceived, and going into the kennel as usual, the new inhabitant seized her by the throat and killed her.

ORIGIN OF TURBANS.

The Eastern custom of wearing turbans (says Sir Henry Blount, in his voyage to the Levant) came from the Levantines on this occasion: "The barbarians fighting with the Grecian army at a great disadvantage at Thermopylæ, found there was no other remedy but that some few should force the narrow passage, while the main body of the army might escape away. There were brave spirits who undertook it; knowing they went to an inevitable death, they had care of nothing but sepulture, which of old was much regarded; whereof each of them carried his winding sheet wrapped about his head, and then, with the loss of their own lives, saved their fellows: whereupon, for an honourable memorial of that exploit, the Levantines used to wrap white linen about their heads; which custom was adopted by the Turks."

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Mr. John Randel, jr. Civil Engineer, (who is now advertising for *Canal Contractors* to make the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the contracts to be made the 30th March instant,) has furnished the following general description of the route and plan for that Canal, as projected, laid out, and reported by him, and unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will commence at Newbold's landing, on the Delaware river, at a fort projected by the general government, and opposite to Fort Delaware, erected on Pea Patch Island, about 6 miles below Newcastle, and about 46 miles below Philadelphia, and running from thence, in a westerly direction, a distance of 13 5-8 miles, terminates on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, in Back Creek, about 4 or 5 miles south of Frenchtown. It will be 60 feet broad at the top, 36 feet at the bottom, and from 8 to 10 feet deep—the sides of the Canal, for its whole extent, will be protected from abrasion (caused by steam boats, &c.) by walls, and facings of stone.—Recesses, or passing places for steam boats, &c. are to be provided about every half mile, increasing the breadth of the canal at these places to 110 feet, for a distance of 200 feet.

A semi-circular harbour, containing about 20 acres, is to be made in the Delaware river, at the eastern debouche, for the canal, by means of the earth to be taken from the two first sections, together with two wooden piers made in the usual manner, each 100 feet in length, (the upper 9 feet of which, may be of solid masonry, or the embankment may be extended this additional distance, and covered with an extra depth of stone) the terminations of which are to be 150 feet apart, one on each side of the entrance to the harbor. This opening or sortie will be in that part of the circumference to which the main current is a tangent, and the embankment from thence to the regulating lock at the shore, will be used as a towing path, by means of which, vessels may be delivered in 20 feet water, near the channel of the river. The whole will be protected from injury from waves or floating ice, by facings of stone, which are to extend from the top of the embankments to the bed of the river.

The whole line of the canal is divided into seven sections.

Sections No. 1, 2 and 3 extend from the Delaware river 4 1-4 miles, to the town of St. Georges, through the Delaware and St. Georges' meadows—the averaged depth of cutting on which will be 7 1-5 feet.

Section No. 4, passes through St. Georges' mill pond, is 3 3-8 miles in length, with an averaged depth of cutting of 2 feet.

Section No. 5, comprises "*the deep cut*," which is 3 3-4 miles in length, and 76 feet 8 inches deep, at the highest point—the excavation will consist of loam, coarse sand, clay and gravel, and amount to about 3,000,000 cubic yards.

Section No. 6, passes through Turner's mill pond, on Broad creek, is ½ mile in length, with an averaged depth of 4 1-5 feet.

Section No. 7, is 1 3-4 miles in length, with an averaged depth of cutting, of 2½ feet, and extends from Turner's mill dam to the navigable waters of the Chesapeake, in Back Creek.

Sections No 1, 2 and 3, are to be made to conform to the thorough cut plan, the bottom of the canal being 10 feet below the level of common high tide, and have a depth of 15 feet of water.

Sections 4, 5 and 6, will for the present, have the bottom of the canal on a level with common high water; at the east end of this level there is to be an ascending lock of 8 feet lift, and at the west end thereof, a descending lock of 6 feet lift; this level is to have a depth of 8 feet of water, in addition to the extra depth which may be given to it for the purposes of a reservoir, by increasing the amount of lifts at each end thereof.

Section No. 7, will have its bottom 6 feet below the level of common high water in the Chesapeake, and have a depth of 8 feet of water.

This last mentioned section may at a small extra cost, be extended 3-4 of a mile further down Back to Long Creek; the lift and regulating locks be located near that place, and a towing path be made along the channel of Back Creek, from thence to the ship channel at court house point.

The summit level for this Canal, (8 feet above the level, common high water, in the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays,) is to be supplied with water from St. George's Broad and Back creeks, and and Scot's run, together with the drainage from the adjacent country. The mill ponds on the above streams contain together about 450 acres and will become reservoirs to this canal. The capacities and power of these reservoirs may be much increased, and a great saving be made by increasing and dividing the amount of lifts at the summit locks.

If at a future day a greater supply of water should be required, it may be obtained by means of a tide power operating upon a water wheel or pump at the foot of the locks at the town of St. George.

If, at a more distant day, a still greater supply of water be wanted, it also may be obtained by adopting the "thorough cut" plan, (which is contemplated as an event hereafter to take place,) the only extra cost to be incurred therefor, would be that of deepening sections No. 4, 5 and 6, ten feet, and section No. 7, two feet; this would give us a canal 13 5 8 miles in length, ten feet deep, with the command of the Atlantic Ocean for our reservoir. And as the top water line of the canal will in this case correspond with the level of common high water, the regulating lock gate at each end of the canal may remain open for three hours at every return of flood tide; the difference in the level of the tide being only one foot for this period of time.

The Route, which has been selected by Mr. Randel, for this canal, is so peculiarly felicitous, that in addition to the thorough cut and other plans above mentioned, for sloop navigation, he has also reported a plan for improving the canal along this route for the navigation of ships drawing 20 feet of water, which will then correspond in depth with the Caledonian canal, which is made for the passage of 32 gun frigates. The whole cost of a canal thus improved is estimated at about $2,000,000.

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

JOHNSON'S CASE.—A report was circulated that Johnson had poisoned himself, and had thus cheated justice out of her dues, and the gallows of its victim. It is not true. When the jury had convicted him, and he was returned to Bridewell, the officer searched his pockets, in order to discover whether he had concealed poison, or any weapon, by which he could deprive himself of life. "Do not believe me capable of doing such a thing," said he to the officer, "I shall die like a man and a christian." It is hoped that this declaration may be realised, for there is every reason to believe that Johnson is no ordinary felon; circumstances of a strong and pointed character warrant the impression, that he stands accountable for more murders than one, or in other words, that it has been his trade. His conduct and deportment throughout the trial and sentence, either betrayed the most stupid and brutal apathy, or it was a finale to a series of crimes, which he had long forseen, and to meet which he had prepared himself.

During the trial his wife was present, regarding every thing that was passing with interest, but not anxiety. She at one time shuffled through the crowd, and got a seat next to the bar, where he was placed. She was a stout, coarse looking woman, with marks of having once been handsome, and of the ordinary class of uneducated persons. A conversation took place between Johnson and his wife, at an intervals, which was overheard by the officers, and would almost create a doubt as to its truth, if the facts had not been well established. It seems that he has a small farm in Orange county, on which his family reside. During the most intensely interesting part of the trial, wherein the particulars of this foul deed were detailed to the jury, and where from the chest of the unfortunate Murray the bloody sheets and pillow case, with his clothes, were occasionally displayed, Johnson would look on to hear the most important facts, and then turn to his wife, and renew a conversation broken by the proceedings of the trial, on the most ordinary domestic topics, such as one would suppose to be most foreign to his forlorn and awful situation. "How old is the mare?" said he to his wife. "About thirteen," she replied. "You were a fool to give so much for her," said Johnson. "What have you done with the $20 I sent you?" "I laid it out for several things," said the wife. Johnson would then listen to the evidence, and shake his head and mutter at some part of it; then turning to his wife, and leaning over the bar, he said "What's become of the old sow?" She answered. And he would occasionally ask her questions about children's shoes, "not to forget such a suit," "to call on such a person" for such thing; in short, a dialogue, such as would seem natural between innocent persons at a fireside, took place between Johnson and his wife, and, after conviction, he bade her go to the farm and not come back here again. These facts will serve to illustrate the state of Johnson's mind, and prove beyond doubt the apathy and indifference with which he regards his present condition.

He has, we understand, made some confessions of importance, which hereafter will be promulgated; he has, however, we believe, some more yet to make.

During the trial he felt musing, and turning to Collins, one of the marshals: "Collins," said he, "do you remember, some years ago, my getting you to serve a warrant for $50, for the wages of a young sailor? Do you remember the man?" "I remember the circumstances well," said Collins. "Do you mind that—do you mind that?" said Johnson to him, with peculiar emphasis and a significant look. Why Johnson should recall to the recollection of Collins an event so trifling in itself, and at an awful moment, cannot be explained, unless it referred to the life of the sailor, whose wages had been thus recovered, and the sudden recurrence of the fact to the mind of Johnson.

Curiosity and inquiry relative to former events connected with the life of Johnson, have been afloat since his conviction, and there are some facts deserving particular inquiry. Behind Johnson's house, when he lived in Cherry-street, a man was picked up from the dock, with his head beat in similar to Murray's. After Johnson moved into Front-street, a man was found dead in his bed, and a Coroner's Jury, on which Johnson sat, returned a verdict of intemperance, although those who knew him, pronounced him to be a sober man, and had gone to bed so, but where no suspicion existed, inquiry was not awakened. A pedlar, with about $300 in goods, &c. lodged at Johnson's about a year since, but no trace of him has been found. One of the witnesses subpœned by Johnson, but not sworn, says that he boarded there, and in a furious quarrel between Johnson and his wife, the latter charged him with having given laudanum to some person, and Johnson declared that for what he had done for the family, he should have been in the State Prison seven years ago. The lodger finding himself in bad hands, left the house.

From late London papers.

PROJECTED ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.

It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Battersea, by the renowned Johnson, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the island of St. Helena. The vessel was about ninety feet long, and of the burden of one hundred tons. It was built of half-inch plank; the grain of two of such planks was placed in a vertical, and the other two in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together, that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered to a level with the deck, and the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water, with the crew on board, without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air. The plan was to sail up at night, within a short distance of St. Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or some subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened, however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was quite finished, and it is a curious coincidence that she was to be coppered the very day the news of his death arrived. Johnson was to have received £40,000, as soon as the vessel had got into the blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprise succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty, and affirmed that he could blow up any ship without being hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames, accompanied by a boatswain of one of his majesty's ships, who had been married only a week before, in a boat of a similar construction to the one before described, to a barge moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk their boat, made fast the torpedo to the bottom of the barge, and lighted the match.

Johnson then perceived that his vessel remained fast, having got (as the sailors express it) his cable athwart the hawse of the barge. Upon which he pulled out his watch, and having looked at it attentively, told the boatswain that he had only two minutes and a half to live. Upon this the boatswain began to make grievous lamentations—"Oh, my poor Nancy! what will she say?" "Avast blubbering," said Johnson. "Doff your jacket, and be ready to stuff it into the hawse-hole, while I cut the cable." Upon saying this, Johnson seized an axe and cut the cable. The boatswain stuffed his jacket into the hole, and they got out of the reach of the torpedo, which blew up the barge.

SINGULAR FACT.

On Tuesday forenoon a very serious accident occurred at the weaving factory at Dalmarnock—A young woman, while in the act of combing her hair, had the end of it caught by a shaft turning furiously round; the whole head was instantaneously uncovered, and the skin and hairy scalp turned round with the machinery; the skin covering the brow, eyelids, ears, and cheek bones was also torn off; the poor girl screamed, and Mr. John M'Arthur, tender master, who was in the flat below, with the greatest presence of mind, instead of running to see what was the cause of the outcry, instantly stopped the engine. The poor girl, however, was never off her feet. Mr. James Smith, surgeon in Bridgeton, was instantly sent for; in the meantime Mr. M'Arthur put the scalp and covering of the upper part of the face into a drawer. On the arrival of the surgeon, about twenty minutes after the accident, Mr. Smith replaced the scalp and the other torn portions, and dressed the head. Under the superintendance of Mr. M'Arthur, the greatest good order was preserved, and the surgeon was thereby enabled to proceed as regularly as if he had been in an hospital. The greatest attention was paid to the unfortunate sufferer, and she was subsequently sent to the Royal Infirmity. Last night (Wednesday) she was calm and perhaps much better than might have been expected. The head has not been dressed yet; but the edges of the wound on the face, ears, eye and neck, have become swollen slightly and inflamed; indicating, it is presumable, its adhering or growing together.—There is a probability that the whole scalp will adhere. Between eight and nine years ago, a similar accident occurred to a person of the name of Devon. She however had the scalp buried; and remained in the hospital upwards of twelve months. Since that time she has been married, and lives at present in Bridgeton.—*Glasgow paper.*

TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

The following traits have been discovered to appertain to the people of this republic, says the Editor of the National Gazette, by a late traveller calling himself Mr. Faux, stated by the London Quarterly Review "to be an honest man, who tells the truth and who produces his authority for every word and fact which he utters"

The navigators up the Mississippi frequently steal from ten to twenty sheep at once from the farmers, and think it no crime; it being more convenient to steal than to buy.

At Boston the women are all old and ugly.

The passengers met with in the packets and stages are all "comical creatures of uncleanly manners and habits, and grossly indelicate in language."

The point of honour is maintained in high perfection. A scoundrel who has cheated his creditors, if reproached with it, calls out his man and kills him if he can.

Boys fear nothing, care for nothing and never blush.

The ladies will not look at a dark complexioned man, lest he should have a dash of black blood in him.

At midnight, the lightning bugs and bull-frogs become luminous and melodious.

The metropolis of Washington, is peopled with thieves and assassins.

A propensity to cheat and deceive pervades all classes, from the lowest mechanic up to nearly the first officer in the government. Knavery damns the North and slavery the South.

The preaching and practice of all the religious sects are contemptible; either cold or fanatical or time serving.

No men in the world are more aristocratical than the heads of departments. They spurn and cannot even speak to common men, unless it be to purchase popularity cheaply.

In the thinly settled parts of Kentucky ten dollars will procure the life and blood of any man.—A party of whites in Kentucky lately roasted to death, before a large log fire, one of their friends, because he refused to drink.

The American, considered as an animal, is filthy, bordering on the beastly. All his vices and imperfections seem natural—those of the semi-barbarian; he is ashamed of none of them.

It is necessary to cross the Ohio to get sweet home-baked bread. Soap is no where seen or found. Hence dirty hands, heads and faces, every where.

The very oldest settlers on the western side of the Alleghanies, those of Kentucky, and along the banks of Ohio, who occupy the largest and choicest tracts of land, can do no more, with all their industry, than barely exist.

A corpse is no sooner laid in the earth than it appears to be forgotten. There is no tear of sorrow for the friend, the parent or the relative.

A picture of the American people generally, agricultural and otherwise.—"Love ease; a little unavoidable want; little or no real capital, nor any effort to create any; no struggling, no luxury, and perhaps, nothing like satisfaction or happiness; no real relish of life; living like store pigs in a wood, or fattening pigs in a stye. All their knowledge is confined to a newspaper, which they all love, and consists in knowing their natural and some political rights, which rights in themselves they respect individually, but often violate towards others, being cold, selfish, gloomy, inert, and with little or no feeling."

A DELECTABLE PICTURE.

Pleasures of Washington.—The following outline of the pleasures and enjoyments at Washington, is extracted from the Taunton Free Press, and endorsed, from his own experience, by the facetious Editor of the New England Galaxy.

"The inducement must be strong indeed, which can prevail on any man who is not driven elsewhere, from house and home, to tarry long at Washington. We have had some little experience of the way of life at our national Capital, and have a very distinct opinion, that an encampment of wandering Tartars is probably as much more comfortable and attractive abode, especially for a Yankee. It is pleasant enough to find one's self with great men of the land; to stand in the actual presence of those whose names have reached us from afar; to listen to the eloquence which has come even to our distant homes, with power and beauty—to sup with a minister—to be jostled and jammed at the levee of a Secretary—and honor of honors, to be the owner of a right hand, which the President has shaken!—All this is very enticing, and well worth some toil and some sacrifice but not quite so much as a visit to Washington requires. We say nothing of the dangers and troubles which beset the road, and make it no improbable matter that one must get there at the expense of a broken limb or so; but when one is there who can describe the discomfort of that large tavern? For the city is nothing more. Every body is a bird of passage, from the President down, and as no one ever thinks of being at home there, the comfort of home is an unheard of thing. And then the black population, swarming and buzzing about one like flies, coming up by the dozens from the sweltering fires of the kitchen, to sleep all night on the floor of the room where you will breakfast and dine; and, from morn till night, in every nook and corner, "stealing and giving odour." And then the fires of cheap, soft, Virginia coal, burning as blue as if ghosts had lit them, and filling your bed-rooms, your clothes, and even your food, with a sulphurous flavor! The boarding-houses, crowded till no more can by possibility be screwed into them—and last, not least, the bills! swollen and magnified until there is not the tail of a pretence to screw one cent more out of the unhappy visitors. O the joys, the comforts of Washington!"

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the first day of October, 1822, and ending on the 30th of September, 1823.

STATES.	Total value of imports.	Total value of exports.
Maine,	891,644	895,501
New Hampshire,	371,770	237,705
Massachusetts,	17,607,160	13,683,239
Vermont,	62,242	236,140
Rhode Island,	1,412,953	933,114
Connecticut,	456,463	482,061
New York,	29,421,349	19,038,996
New Jersey,	5,933	26,064
Pennsylvania,	13,696,770	9,617,192
Delaware,	60,124	53,817
Maryland,	4,946,179	6,030,228
District of Columbia,	275,083	801,295
Virginia,	681,810	4,006,788
North Carolina,	183,958	482,417
South Carolina,	2,419,101	6,898,814
Georgia,	670,705	4,293,666
Louisiana,	4,283,125	7,779,072
Alabama,	125,770	202,387
Ohio,	161	
Michigan Territory,	2,159	1,010
Florida Territory,	4,808	1,510
Total,	77,579,267	74,699,030

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.—The stamp duty on every newspaper published in Great Britain, is 4½*d.* Fifty or sixty years ago, it was only a halfpenny. The present *duty* is about three times the *whole cost* of a daily American newspaper. The stamps, of all sorts, yield nearly thirty million of dollars *per annum* to the British treasury. Almost all public papers, or contracts between individuals, require to be stamped.—In 1766, a British newspaper cost 2½*d*—the price is now from 7*d.* to 10*d.* of which 4½*d.* goes for the stamp.

European Intelligence.

Dates from London are two days later that before. There is no news.

The "Globe" announces that the terms of the Greek loan lately contracted by Messrs. Loughman, Son and O'Brien have not yet been published. The respectability of this house, and the interest taken in the loan by one of the most considerable in this city, render it probable that the Greeks will receive great favour.

An address published in the Courier from the Colonial Chamber to the government, is said to bear a half threatening tone.

The French papers represent England as having great commercial advantages by refusing to intermeddle with the war, and stepping in fresh at the close, with an uninterrupted commerce, to the full and almost exclusive enjoyment of the South American trade.

Ireland continued to be disturbed by Whiteboyism. Many outrages are detailed.

The Journal of Commerce mentions the speech of Mr. Webster on the Greek question, as one remarkable for its energy and eloquence; and gives one or two short extracts. It also contains the motion made in Congress to invite the Marquis La Fayette to visit the U. States.

It is reported that an English man of war has taken a Spanish ship with a large amount of specie, as security for her loans.

A mummy recently arrived in France from Egypt, which appears to be that of a Princess of the race of the Pharaohs, who had been buried 3700 years. In the same box was an embalmed Cat, to indicate the person was of high rank.

The length of streets now lighted with Gas in London extends over 215 miles; the main pipes belonging to the four companies reaching to this distance; and from these branch off smaller pipes, conveying the light to shops, private dwellings, &c. which may be calculated a distance greater than the length of the main pipes. The quantity of coal used for supplying them amounts yearly to between thirty and forty thousand chaldrons.

The Pope has formally refused to sanction the re-establishment of the Inquisition in Spain as being a Tribunal incompatible with the present enlightened age.

The Marquess of Lansdowne has given a splendid entertainment to Gen. Mina.

A letter from Gibraltar, of Feb. 5, says the Algerines have a fleet at sea against the Spaniards, and have captured five vessels, three of which were from Gallicia, bound to Catalonia.

Mutiny.—The ship Napoleon, Captain Hall, of Yarmouth, Mass. arrived at Madeira, from Savannah, on the 17th of January. On the 23d, she sailed from Madeira, for the Cape de Verds. When off the western end of the island, at a late hour of the night, three of the crew rose on the other part, who were below. The Captain hearing a noise, left the cabin, and on his reaching the deck, was knocked down and thrown overboard. The mate, cook, and a Portuguese lad, who went to assist the Captain, were overpowered, and shared the fate of their commander. There now only remained on board a Portuguese passenger, whom they called from his birth in the cabin, told him that the captain, mate, and others, had gone on shore, and directed him to take charge of the helm. They had previously cut the long boat adrift, to induce the gentleman passenger to believe their story.—The mutineers then proceeded to the cabin to drink and plunder. The vessel they intended to scuttle and make their escape in the yawl; but the passenger suspecting what had taken place, and what was to be his fate, got into the boat and made for the land, and gave information to the authorities. On the following morning, the vessel was in sight, and boats were despatched. In a few hours she was brought into Madeira, and the three murderers lodged in prison. The vessel had several feet of water in her hold.

PIRACY.—Captain Davie, of the schr. William, of Plymouth, arrived at Baltimore, in 27 days from Mayaguez, reports, that on the 4th of February, 8 o'clock, P. M. while lying in that port, he was boarded by a piratical boat with a crew of ten men, armed with knives and pistols. The crew made all the resistance in their power, but were forced to surrender. They then cruelly stabbed and beat two of the crew, and enquired for money, and threatened to murder all hands if it was not given up.—Capt. D. informed them that the money was on shore, and that there was none on board.—The pirates threw some of the men into the river, and fastened the others in the forecastle, and then set about robbing the vessel. After searching for some time they succeeded in finding $19 only; they took the captain's trunk and all his and the mate's clothing. When they had taken what they wanted from the schr. they tore up her charts and books, and trampled them under foot—they likewise took her medicine chest. The captain of the pirates informed capt. D. that they were then going away, but when they returned if they found one man unloosed, they should all be put to death. They remained in this situation through the night, and when day-light appeared they came on deck.

Captain Davie thinks they came from the Island of Mona, as the boat was seen every day while he remained in the neighborhood. The schrs. Volant, capt. Baily, of Newburyport, and Orlando, captain Burnham, of Kennebunk, were chased in by two boats after a run of 4 hours. Capt. D. also informs, that six days before sailing, a Dutch schooner and sloop were chased by two boats; the sloop run along side the schr. and lashed together, fought the boats for two hours, when the Pirates were compelled to haul off. Next morning one of the boats was found with considerable blood in her. The schooner and sloop were from St. Thomas.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

The following extract of a letter, says the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, from Capt. Ch. H. Robinson, of the ship Marathon, of New Bedford, dated off New Orleans Bar, Feb. 15th, was received via Providence, R. I.

"Was cast away near the Great Isaacks, on the first of February, at 3 A. M. new ship *Perseverance* and brig *Hector*, of and from Portsmouth, N. H. for New Orleans, and another ship not known—nor can I describe her, as she came too after dark. We all anchored with the wind S. W. At 10 P. M. it came round to N. and blew a very heavy gale. Four seamen were saved from the Hector, and one seaman from the Perseverance—and all hands perished from the other ship. They all went to pieces in half an hour after they struck. The Hector and Perseverance were laden with bricks, hay, spars, mackarel, &c. I lay at anchor in company. The wind came round in a squall, and blew so heavy from the first that it was impossible to get under way, for we could not clear the land on either tack."

Late from Peru.—A letter was received at Baltimore, on Friday, from an American gentleman at Valparaiso, dated November 30, in which the writer adds the following confirmation of the late disastrous news from the Patriots of Peru. The writer states, "that the second Lima expedition to Alto Peru, under St. Cruz, Sucre, Miller, &c. have again been defeated. St. Cruz was completely defeated at La Paz, by Valdez, without the latter ever firing a gun, and only saved about 1200 out of 4500 men. In consequence of this disaster, Sucre retired from Ariquipa with his division, about 3500 men, and took shipping for Pico and Callao, where they have arrived. We have a report that La Serna has declared Peru independent."

FROM CAYENNE.—The schooner Moses, Captain Sager, arrived at New York, in 29 days from Cayenne. The Captain states, that a vessel belonging to Cayenne, arrived at Para, but was obliged to return with her cargo, in consequence of a revolution which had broken out. The streets of Para were drenched with the blood of the murdered at noon day. The Governor of Cayenne had despatched a brig of 20 guns, and a schooner, for the relief of such persons as had sought refuge under the French flag. [Cayenne is the capital of French Guiana. Para, or Para Gran, is the capital of a province of Brazil, of the same name. It is on the Tocantins, 60 miles from its mouth—Lat. 1, 150 S. Population, 10,000.]

The attention of the Government of Mexico has been directed to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which is generally known to present one of the best, if not the very best, situations for effecting a junction between the two seas.

A committee was appointed, shortly after the last revolution, to examine into, and report upon this subject; and on the 26th of September, they presented to Congress their views, and recommended certain resolutions, which were agreed to. They express their desire to see steam boats established upon the river of Cuasacualro, which offers a good harbor for large ships, with great draught of water for many miles into the interior. They refrain from recommending their establishment at present, from the depressed state of the Treasury.

Commodore Daniels.—A letter from Laguyra, Feb. 19, 1824, states that Com. Daniels had been tried by a Court Martial for the loss of two sloops of war, not long since. Some of the most distinguished personages of the country were his advocates—Gen. Bermudez, Paez, and Soublette; he was honourably acquitted, and appointed Admiral of the fleet at the moment of acquittal. Splendid accounts are given of fetes in honor of the Commodore. It is said that he has given up to government all his wages, and the services of his own vessels in that country.

Weekly Compendium.

From a report made to the legislature of New-York, it appears that the number of paupers in that state is 22,111, and the annual expense of supporting them about half a million of dollars.

In the course of the year 1823, there were 414 cases of sickness, and 21 deaths, in the Walnut Street Prison.

In the same year there were 634 cases of sickness, and 63 deaths in the Arch Street Prison.

The number of commitments to the Arch Street Prison in 1823, was 3582. Two thirds of the prisoners were committed as vagrants, disorderly persons, or disturbers of the peace.

Captain Russell, of the brig Marced, arrived at New York from Havana, states, that on the 10th inst. the militia of that place were paraded before the government house, where a proclamation was read to them, that King Ferdinand was restored to absolute power, and they were then required to give up their arms, which was done without tumult. A Spanish frigate had just arrived at Havana.

Captain Talbot, of the brig Prize, at New York, in 13 days from Matanzas, states, that the U. S. schooners Jackall, Spark, Beagle, Ferrit, and Greyhound, were waiting for the arrival of Com. Porter, who was daily expected.

QUARANTINE.—Vessels arriving at *Newbern*, N. C. from the ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, are liable to perform quarantine, which will be rigidly enforced.

Last week, on the Allegheny river, there arrived at Pittsburg, upwards of fifty flat boats, containing upwards of $100,000 worth of property, viz. bar and pig iron, salt, flour, &c.

A munificent donation has been lately made to the Society for the employment of the Poor, in this city. The merit of the donation (five hundred dollars) is greatly enhanced *in the donor*, by its being *anonymously* transmitted to Roberts Vaux, as the author of the "Life of Anthony Benezet," from the contemplation of whose character the donor conceives he has received considerable improvement.

The Bank Bill has passed both houses of our Legislature. The sanction of the Governor will make it a law.

MAMMOTH PARSNIP.—Of all the big beets and pumpkins that ever have grown, in this or any other state, a Parsnip recently taken out of the ground by a gentleman of Frederick-town, Md. is the largest. It measured five feet six or seven inches in length!

Madame Catalani has accepted the offer of an engagement at the King's Theatre, on condition of having a clear half of the receipts of the house for every night of her performance during the season. Mr. Ellison made her the offer of a thousand Guineas for six performances, which she declined.

The whole number of deaths in Baltimore, in the year 1823, was 2108—in New-York, 3444—in Philadelphia 4600.

Counterfeit Three Dollar Notes, on the bank at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, are in circulation in this city. They are well executed.

The bill to extend the eastern wards to Eighth street, passed the Senate on Tuesday morning—yeas 17, nays 9.

Mr. Bowditch says, that the King of the Ashantees is allowed by law 3333 wives, and no more.

The American tract society located in the vicinity of Boston, has published in nine years, three millions and a half of religious tracts.

From the annual returns of the militia of the state of New-York, it appears there are 132 639 infantry; 8622 artillery; and 3,448 cavalry—making a total of 146,709.

A new post-office has been established at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia county—George Jarrett, Esq. is appointed the Postmaster.

M. Clement, a French chemist, has lately invented an apparatus for the distillation of sea water, which produces six pounds of good fresh water by the burning of one pound of common coal. A single still will supply five hundred pints of water daily, and the distillation may be performed during the roughest weather.

It was confidently rumoured in Bath, that a marriage is speedily to take place between Mrs. Coutts, the richest widow in England, and R. Elliston, Esq. lessee and manager of Drury Lane Theatre.

The Court Martial which convened at Norfolk, has found Master Commandant Sydney Smith, guilty of a violation of the 23d article of the act for the better government of the Navy, and adjudged him to be cashiered, and incapacitated forever for any place or office in the Navy.

A letter received at Baltimore from Havana, states, that the place is remarkably healthy—and very tranquil under the stern government of the King. Piracies near Cuba are seldom heard of, these lawless acts being prevented by the presence of the American cruizers.

A French frigate had arrived at Cadiz, with intelligence of the acquiescence of Cuba in the new order of things; and, in consequence, General Vives would be continued in the office of Governor General of Cuba.

The markets at Havana are unusually bad. On the 8th instant *a new duty* on FLOUR, exceeding the existing duty about one and a half dollars, is to go into effect by a Royal Decree.

It is estimated that the amount of Georgia cotton for the present year is as follows, viz: received at Savannah to March 1,78,769 bales; on hand in Augusta and Hamburg, 31,000; to come into Augusta, Hamburg, Darien, and by waggons at Savannah, 37,500. Total 149,669.

Proposals have been issued, for publishing in the city of New York, a new periodical work, to be entitled the Mechanic's and Manufacturer's Magazine, a monthly journal, devoted to the and Grades of the United States; to be edited by John Griscom, Professor of Mechanical Philosophy and Chemistry in the New York Institution, and author of "A Year in Europe."

Professor Griscom's abilities are generally known, and his well established reputation as a man of science and general information, warrants us in the belief, that this work will prove extremely beneficial to the community at large.

A plan of a Canal and an artificial tide navigation from Port Deposit and Havre-de-Grace, to Baltimore, by connecting the intermediate rivers, has been submitted to the councils of the city of Baltimore.

It is announced, in a New Haven paper, that Noah Webster, Esq. intends to proceed to England, for the purpose of publishing the large Dictionary he promised in his small one, 18 years ago, in that country.

A new play is now performing in New York, entitled The Avenger's Vow, or the Haunt of the Banditti, a dramatic Romance, by the Dramatist of the celebrated Novel of the Spy.

Another melancholy proof of the deleterious effects of inhaling ether, is to be found in the death of Mrs. Fricke's son, of Spring Garden, on Tuesday last. He was a very interesting and intelligent lad.

SALT.—A specimen of coarse salt, manufactured at Salina N. Y. has lately been analyzed and is said to be superior to any salt ever known in this country.

Letters from Laguira, state that the government of Columbia have directed that the duty of imports *shall be paid in cash within fifteen days after the arrival or entry of the vessel.* The market was in a wretched state for adventurers, being entirely overstocked with every article of merchandize.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of $2591 53, during the month of February. The Agent has issued Bibles and Testaments to the value of $2150 29.

Writers in the New York papers strongly recommend, that the steam ship Robert Fulton be immediately purchased, placed under the command of one of our naval heroes, sent to the Mediterranean, and there armed, in a suitable manner, and then presented to the Greek nation.

While Mrs. Jacobus, of Morris-town, N. J. was boiling soap, a few days since, over the fire in the house, the kettle fell, and four of her children were scalded—two of them to death, and the other two very badly.

General Atkinson is making preparatory arrangements at St. Louis, for a military expedition, which is to ascend the Missouri next summer, for the purpose of chastising the Indians for their late aggressions in that quarter.

The New Hampshire papers announce, that from the returns received, there is no doubt of the election of Mr. Morrill to the office of Governor of that state, over his opponent, Mr. Woodbury.

The Episcopal Church, in the township of Yonge, Upper Canada, was destroyed by fire on the 6th instant.

On the same day, a kitchen on the plantation of James Seawell, Esq. near Fayetteville, N. C. took fire, and three negro children, the oldest 10 years of age, were burnt to death.

It appears by the Bloomingburgh N. Y. paper of the 10th inst. that Lawrence Baker, of that town, died the preceding Sunday, in consequence of blows inflicted on him by his brother-in-law, Stephen Clearwater. This fatal occurrence was the result of intoxication.

Job Powell, of Mount Holly, N. J. has been committed to the jail of that place, on a coroner's warrant, for the murder of Adam Enger. The murderer and the deceased lived under the same roof; both of them had families, and both were habitual drunkards.

Two convicts, of the names of Hiram Lindsey, and Leonard Lovejoy, effected their escape from the state-prison at Auburn, N. Y. on the 1st instant, in a very ingenious manner. They having had access to the room in which one of the turnkeys kept his clothing, they exchanged their own parti-coloured garments for those of the citizen, and in this disguise very deliberately walked out of the prison and made off.

On the 28th of February, a bill passed a second reading in the House of Representatives of Louisiana, which prevents *the emigration of free people of colour* to that state; and also any free coloured person who has left the state ever to return, unless he be engaged in the navigation.

A bill to prevent aliens from hawking and pedling, in any part of the State, has been introduced into the House of Assembly of New-York.

The ship Saluda, Mix, from Charleston, in attempting to run into New York, from sea, without a pilot, struck on the point of the Hook, and has since bilged: part of her cargo is saved, and brought up to town.

At the Mission station at Dwight, the Indians clothe their own children in English style, and are desirous to send more of them to the school than can be accommodated. A full-blooded Cherokee, who understood not a word of English when he entered the school at Dwight, has in three months learnt to read intelligibly in the New Testament.

The Newburyport Herald says, that the two Americans who at the present time excite the most attention in England, are Jacob Perkins, Esq. and the Hon. Charles Jackson, both natives of that town.

The Medals long since voted to General Jackson by Congress, were presented with suitable addresses on the 10th instant. One to Governor Shelby was also presented to his representative Judge Todd.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, of the 7th of January, states, that General Alvear has been appointed, by that government, as Ambassador, to the United States. He was to have left Buenos Ayres in the month of January, for the United States, via England.

Military Academy.—From a document recently laid before the House of Representatives by the Secretary of War, it appears, that the number of Cadets admitted into the institution during the year 1823, was 97; the number who completed the regular course of study and instruction within that year, 35—all of whom received commissions in the army; and that the whole number discharged, or permitted to depart, within that year, was 53. The number of Cadets at present at the Institution, is 244.

The people of Wilmington, Delaware, have carried their plan of opening a direct trade with New York into effect, as will be seen by the following from the Watchman:

On Wednesday last, the schooner Exchange, Captain Stidham, sailed from this Port for New-York, full freighted, with large orders for groceries and other goods for the shopkeepers and dealers of this town. She is the first of the line of packets about to be established, to ply between this Borough and that city.

A white man who has resided among the Indians for about forty years, has recently repaired to Detroit to endeavour to ascertain his friends, and be restored to them. He was so young when taken prisoner by the Indians, that he has no distinct recollection of the place where his family dwelt; but from the description he gives it is believed to have been some where on the Kentucky River. His name, also, is a matter of doubt, but he thinks it is John Johnson. He was playing with a bow and arrows at no great distance from his father's house, when he was surrounded by six Pottowatomies, led by a chief, who had planned the expedition with a view of making prisoner of some child, to supply the place of a son he had recently lost.—He lived with the Indians forty years, and now hopes by the aid of his indistinct reminiscences to discover his family.

The seat of Mr. Bailey, elected a Representative from Massachusetts, was on Thursday vacated by a decisive vote of the House of Representatives of the United States. This decision, the first under the Government on that point, may be considered as settling the rule that a person accepting the employment of a clerk in a Public Office at Washington, and performing its duties, loses the privileges of a domicil in the state in which he resided at the time of his appointment.

HAVANA.—An ordinance was issued by the royal consulate of Havana, dated the 6th instant, for opening a loan of 80,000 dollars, for the purpose of providing a force of three vessels to cruize off that port and Matanzas, for the protection of commerce, until the ancient system of privateering should be restored by the king. To reimburse this loan, a duty was imposed on all importations, by foreigners, of 2 per cent. ad valorem, and 2 reals on each box of sugar, 1½ on each bag or barrel of do. and 9 reals on each hogshead of coffee, introduced by sea.

A canal from the *Hudson* to the head waters of the *Lackawaxen River* has been projected, and a survey made by Benjamin Wright, and J. L. Sullivan, Esqrs. The primary and essential object to be attained by the work, is a supply to the people of New York, of the hard stone coal of Pennsylvania, the trade in which seems now to have engaged the serious attention, and called forth the active exertions of capitalists in that state. The canal according to the report of the engineers, is altogether practicable, the route as surveyed would commence somewhere near Kingston, on the North river, and terminate at the head of the Lackawaxen; thus reaching as is stated by one of the engineers, "one of the finest coal districts in Pennsylvania."

A letter from Buenos Ayres under the date of January 29, to a gentleman in Wilmington, says:—"Mr. Rodney has recovered from his indisposition. He is now fixed comfortably in an excellent house, and Mrs. Rodney, and the family, are all well. San Martin, who was formerly Governor of Buenos Ayres, has returned from Peru, where he was the commander in chief of the Patriot army, and has a strong party which wishes to make him Governor again in the room of Rodrigues, the present Governor. It is feared that much disturbance will take place.

FROM HALIFAX.—Halifax papers of the 12th instant have been received at New York. The Provincial Legislature was in session, and an act had been passed, and sanctioned by the Lieutenant governor, "to alter and continue an act, entitled an act imposing a duty on goods, wares and merchandize, imported from the United States of America, and for appropriating the same." An act was also passed to increase the duties upon imports.

CHESTER COUNTY.

The Directors of the Poor in Chester County, report that during the year 1823, they had under their care 768 paupers, of whom 417 were males and 351 females. The greatest number at any one time in the Poor House, was 266, and the lowest 160. The average number was 203 of those actually in and 98 aided out of the house, making 304 supported at the public expense.

The whole amount of expenditures, was $9367 93¾, of which however something more than $1500 were added to the fixed capital of the Poor House Establishment, leaving about 58 cents for the support of each pauper per week.

Twelve hundred and seventy two yards of lindsey, linen, flannel, &c. were manufactured and used in the House, and there were raised on the farm, 1864 bushels of wheat and other kinds of grain, besides 500 bushels of potatoes, and 210 of turnips. Cattle, hogs, sheep, and calves, weighing altogether 34,770 lbs., were also fatted on the farm.

The population of Chester County was, at the time of taking the last Census, 44,455. The average of paupers is, therefore, as 1 to 146 in the whole number of inhabitants.

The British Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, has offered to the person who in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, will sow with hemp, in the year 1824, the greatest quantity of land, not less than six arpents, the gold medal, or two hundred dollars; and for the next greatest quantity, not less than five arpents, (or four acres,) the silver medal, or one hundred dollars. To the person who shall import from those provinces the greatest quantity of hemp, not less than a hundred tons, the gold medal, and for the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons, the silver medal. They have offered the gold medal, or fifty guineas, to the person who will invent and discover to the Society the best method of raising out of the earth, and removing stumps and roots of trees.

Lottery Incidents.—Three-fourths of a 20,000 dollar prize in a lottery, were lately sold in Philadelphia, and two-eighths of the same of the same in Kingston, N. Y. One of these eighths was sold to a man who was previously blessed with a competency, and the other to a poor man, for seven shillings, who feeling unable to risk even this small sum, resold seven eights of his purchase, for one shilling each, to seven of his poor neighbors, retaining an eighth for himself. The result is known, and each adventurer has obtained for his shilling 265 dollars 62 and a half cents.

A Tobacconist in Harrisburg, advertises for sale, 200,000 common segars, 870 boxes half Spanish and Spanish segars, 371,260 cwt. of manufactured tobacco. The editor of the Commonwealth, observes, that if we allow one waggon to haul 40 cwt. it would require 9,291 waggons to haul it. Suppose these waggons in one row, and allowing 20 yards for each waggon, the length of the row would be 105 miles and 82 yards, and suppose 4 men to unload 20 waggons per day, it would require 1 year, 14 weeks and 1 day to unload them. Taking the whole taxable population of Pennsylvania, and allowing each person to use 20lbs. per year, it would require at least 14 years to consume it. If we suppose this tobacco to be only 10 cents per pound, it will amount to *four million of dollars!*

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. Gilbert Brewster, of Middletown, (Con.) has invented a machine, which he terms a "Self adjusting Domestic Wool Spinner," for which he has obtained a patent. It is highly spoken of as an useful economical invention. The machine has 30 spindles, but the number can be varied according to order.—The thread produced is very fine and even; it occupies but little room, and can be adapted to either hand or water power—and as its chief excellence is, that the machinery is very simple—not liable to get out of order—and can be managed by any person with very little previous instruction.

Greek Fund.—At a meeting of the New York general committee of the Greek Fund, on the 18th instant, it was unanimously—"Resolved, That the Funds collected to aid the cause of the Greeks, be remitted to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. Bankers of the United States in London, to be held by them subject to the order of the Greek Government, and that the said government be apprized of the amount and time of remittance of these funds."

Was accidentally killed, on Monday week, at Lechmere Point, Cambridge, (Mass.) Wm. Granville, Jr. aged 14, only son of Rev. Wm. Granville. The deceased was in the cutting establishment of the New-England Glass Factory, and in the act of putting on his band, when, by some means, he became entangled in it, and was instantaneously drawn up and carried round the main shaft several times. The engine was immediately stopped and the sufferer extricated from the machinery, but the vital spark had fled.

On Monday week, at a late hour, the large dwelling house of Mr. Alexander Baldridge, of Romulus, New-York, was consumed by fire, which we understand originated from some ashes taken up and deposited outside the house. So short a notice had Mr. B. and family, of their awful situation, having retired to bed, that in their struggle to rescue two females from the flames, who slept in the chamber, his two youngest children (twins) aged two years, who were reposing in the lower part of the house, were consumed by the flames.

At a recent exhibition of fine cattle in Baltimore, 16 fat sheep of the Bakewell breed, raised by Mr. Barney, were exhibited. The size and condition of these animals elicited the unqualified admiration of crowds who viewed them, and furnish the most pleasing and satisfactory evidence of the rapid improvement of the breed, and mode of treatment of the farm stock of this country.

FROM THE RALEIGH N. C. REGISTER.

A singular, and we believe unprecedented instance of the effect of passion in a brute animal, was witnessed in this city not long since. A horse, whilst paying his respects to a trough of provender, was somewhat annoyed by a cow, who seemed determined to participate without ceremony, in the good things he was so eagerly discussing. She so far accomplished her intentions as to protrude her head into the trough, and was in the act of commencing her operations, when the horse, convinced that the moment was a critical one, and forgetful of that nobleness of character, for which he is characterised, caught the tongue of the cow between his teeth, and in an instant severed it in twain—The cow languished a short time and died

WINCHESTER, VA. MARCH 20.—The next annual meeting of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Church will be held in this town on the 6th of April, and continued nine days. About 120 clergymen are expected to attend, among whom are the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, Rev. Mr. Bascom, Chaplain to the House of Representatives, and others, distinguished for their talents and piety. It is now nineteen years since a similar meeting was held here; and as this will be the first visit of many of the worthy men who attend, we cannot but entertain a feeling of pleasure in the belief that the well known hospitality of Virginia will not be withheld, but that the civilities and courtesies extended, will correspond with the dignity of the occasion.

Peale's Portrait of Washington.—It is really a subject of congratulation, that a Portrait of Washington, so worthy of him, has been presented to the Public, and to posterity. The following additional testimony, however strong, was scarcely necessary to establish the identity of the likeness:

Washington, March 18, 1824.

Sir: I have examined with attention and pleasure the Portrait you have drawn of General Washington, and I feel no hesitation in pronouncing it, according to my best judgment, the most exact representation of the original that I have ever seen. The features, as well as the character of his countenance, are happily depicted.

I am, sir, your most obt. servt.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

REMBRANDT PEALE, Esq.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, March 27, 1824.

It has been contemplated, for some weeks past, to notice, and at the same time, offer an apology for the irregularity with which some of our subscribers, particularly those residing in the S. W. district, have lately received their papers; this has been unavoidable on our part—yet we have taken measures to render their occurrence less frequent in future. The papers are all regularly sent from the office, and we expect to have them as regularly delivered to Subscribers. Should any neglect, however, occur, which we are fearful of, not being able entirely, and at all times, to guard against, it shall be immediately corrected on notice being left at the office.

We have before spoken on a subject, which, although to us as unpleasant as unprofitable, we are again induced to notice from the representations that have been made at the office, and which some, perhaps, may consider our duty to attend to. We allude to the borrowing of newspapers. It must be apparent, we think, that this can be to us no disadvantage, but, perhaps, the reverse, from the circumstance of its bringing the paper into more general notice, and consequently increasing its circulation. We should suppose there are none so unneighbourly as to refuse lending a newspaper from any other cause than the disadvantage and inconvenience attending it, and the mutilated state in which it is frequently returned—perhaps, not only rendering it unfit for preservation, but even for the present gratification of those who of course consider themselves the best entitled to the amusement derived from its perusal. Indeed we have been at this time particularly induced to notice the subject, being informed by a valuable subscriber that from the above cause our paper was positively of no manner of use to him, and that in consequence solely of this he had determined on relinquishing his subscription.

A NEW NOVEL.—O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief, an historical tale, "by the author of the Wilderness, and the Spectre of the Forest," is looked for with much interest. We have the pleasure of informing our readers, it will be published by Carey & Lea, about the beginning of May. Separate from the circumstance of its coming from an author enjoying so enviable a share of justly acquired celebrity, we understand its interest will be greatly heightened by the developement of some important historical facts, not generally known.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors—Having for some time past worn the Cotton Hats manufactured by P. C. Willmarth, and being so well satisfied of their superior make, cheapness and durability, I would take the liberty, through the medium of your paper, of recommending them to the attention of those with whom economy is an object. This may be done, it is presumed, without an infringement on the fair claims of others to public attention—my object being simply to render a service to those who, like myself, are not at all times so "flush" with the "*ready*" as to indulge in the more costly articles of wearing apparel—in fact, whose purses are too obstinate to keep pace with their desires. The Cotton Hats, it is true, will not make quite so showy an appearance as might be wished by some, yet they are so cheap, and withall so durable, which I have proved by experience, that their appearance is sufficiently respectable in the estimation of moderate people, and in consideration of these advantages, ought surely to be sufficient to satisfy any moderate man. Yours, &c. TIMOTHY.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

On Thursday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Michael Wimer and John Reading, were brought before the Mayor by two of the city watchmen, charged with having robbed three country waggons standing in High-street, near Twelfth-street. From two of the waggons they each stole a great coat, and from the other a barrel of butter and two barrels of eggs. They were committed by the Mayor for trial. The grand jury being in session, an application was made to the Deputy Attorney General, CHARLES S. COXE, Esq. to have bills immediately sent to the grand jury. He complied with the request: the witnesses were examined, the bills returned into Court, the defendants tried by the petit jury and found guilty. The Court, a few minutes before one o'clock, sentenced them each to undergo a servitude of four years at hard labor, making the space less than two hours from the time of their hearing before the mayor until the sentence of the Court.

In an action lately brought in the District Court of this city, for damages against the owner of a dog, by which the plantiff was bitten in the right leg, so badly as to be confined to the house for five or six weeks, besides losing his situation as a watchman, the Jury, after being charged by the President of the court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff of 275 dollars damages. The President said—"The law is clear that if a man, who knows that a dog belonging to him is vicious, and addicted to biting persons, neglects to take proper and effectual precautions for restraining the dog from running at large, the owner is responsible for any injury which may arise to any person from the viciousness and ill temper of the dog."

On Wednesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Mayor's Court room, under the Museum. A number of chairs and books had been piled up in the S. E. corner of the room, and fired by some incendiary. Had there been shutters to the windows, the flame would not have been perceived from the outside, and the building would in all probability have been consumed.

The court room, it appears, was entered through one of the windows in the yard; marks of violence are visible upon the sash, produced by opening it. A reward of $300 is offered by the Mayor for the apprehension of the incendiary.

CONGRESS.—In Senate, March 22, Mr Lowrie presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, relative to the bill now before the House of Representatives, imposing a duty on sales by auction, and remonstrating against its passage.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Randolph made a motion to reduce the pay of members of this House, from and after the close of the present session, to six dollars per diem, and six dollars for every twenty miles travelling. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, and to take it up on Friday next—Ayes 80, Noes 60.

In Senate, March 23, Mr. Brown presented two resolutions of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio; one relative to the encouragement of domestic manufactures, the other relative to the abolition of slavery.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the consideration of the several propositions before that body to amend the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President.

There is an evident indisposition to fix any time for limiting the present session, until the tariff is disposed of by the house.

The last London papers, state that Mr. Mathews was at Manchester, exhibiting his budget of eccentricity and fun, in all its variety, and that he was "nearly ready with his *New Version of Travels amongst the Yankees*, where the hits at nationality are said to be extremely *piquant*, but entirely free from any thing that can possibly give the slightest offence.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

March 23, Ship Daphne, Kohler, 40 days from Hamburg, with merchandise;

Schr. Woolwich, Archer, 44 days from Aux Cayes, with coffee and cocoa.

24th, Schr. Lively, Warner, 20 days from Tampico, with wine, &c.;

Ship Ruth and Mary, Fraser, 40 days from Isle of May, with salt;

Brig Superior, Coit, 21 days from Montego Bay, with coffee, sugar, and pimento.

25th, Ship Tontine, Warner, 8 days from Havana, with sugar, &c.;

Schr. Olive Branch, Mathieu, 23 days from Montego Bay, with rum, &c.;

Schr. Sharon, Israel, 9 days from Santa Martha, via Cape Haytien, with Nicaragua wood.

CLEARED,

March 23d, Brig Caledonia, Sharp, for Laguira.

26th, Brig Mary Selby, for South America—and others coastwise.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. John Hermen, Capt. GEORGE W. TATEM, to Miss MARIA LOUISA FRANK, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 13th instant, by Joseph Watson, Esq. WILLIAM STEEL, jr. to SARAH ANN LEVIS, both of Delaware county.

On Monday evening, the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Birch, Mr. ROBERT DESNEY, to Miss ANN DOUGHERTY, all of Southwark, Philadelphia county.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, the 24th inst. LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq.

On the 22d inst. at Long Branch, Mr. WM. RENSHAW, aged 53, formerly proprietor of the Mansion House Hotel.

On the 20th inst. Mr. WILLIAM LEESON, aged 55, after a long and gradual decline.

On the 16th inst. at Norfolk, (Va.) Midshipman JAMES HODGE, son of Andrew Hodge, Esq. of this city.

On Sunday, the 21st instant, in the 64th year of her age KEZIAH VICKERS.

On the 20th instant, after a severe illness, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS BARNETT, Cabinet-maker.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY DUNN.

On Saturday evening, the 20th instant, in the 52d year of his age, MARSHALL SMITH, late merchant of this city.

On Monday morning, the 22d instant, aged 7 years, MARY M. daughter of Martin Rice.

On Seventh day morning last, in the 70th year of her age ABIGAIL GORDON.

On Tuesday morning, OWEN RILEY, in the 63d year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 23d instant, Mrs. MARY LEX, a respectable resident of this city.

Departed this life, on the 15th instant, at her farm in Salem, county, (N. J.) SARAH B. REEVES, widow of the late Joseph Reeves, in her 54th year. In her death the poor are deprived of a generous protector, and a very large circle of relatives and friends, are left to deplore her loss.

At Nassau, on the 7th ult. Mr. WILLIAM P. WAINWRIGHT, Student of Divinity, of this city.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	44	42	86
In New-York,	41	30	71
In Baltimore,	8	8	16

The deaths in this city last week were 86; among which were, 9 by consumption, 13 typhus fever, and 7 small pox.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 73 N. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copperplate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Wafers.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 38 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinmen and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.
No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit.

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

TABBINETS.

THE Subscriber has just received, by a late arrival, one trunk, containing an elegant assortment of plain colors and black Tabbinets.

And who has on hand,

A general assortment of SPRING GOODS.

ISAAC WAINWRIGHT,
No. 25 South Second street.
march 27—1t*

A CARD.

Mr. WEMYSS, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that his Benefit will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th instant, on which occasion will be presented for the first time in America, a new Play, founded upon one of the most popular of the *Waverly Novels*, and dramatized by the author of Tom and Jerry, entitled

KENILWORTH CASTLE,
OR
A PEEP AT THE PAGEANT OF 1575.

To which will be added, the favourite Farce of A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER, with other entertainments.
march 27.

OLD FERRY REVIVED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the spacious and commodious house and ferry, No. 48 NORTH WATER-STREET, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia. The buildings have undergone a thorough repair, and furnished for the most perfect comfort of a number of Boarders, and of those persons who attend the market in particular. The Beds and Bedding are all new—they therefore solicit such a share of the public patronage as their accommodations and unremitted exertions for the benefit of their customers, shall be thought to deserve. They flatter themselves that the vicinity of their establishment to places of business; a bar of choice liquors, and a well stored larder, supplied from an abundant market, and the unceasing solicitude of the proprietors to please, will secure to them a claim upon public favour.

WILLIAM POOLE & Co.

N. B.—Dinners and Suppers, for parties, supplied upon reasonable notice. march 27—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
NINTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

FORTUNE's HOME has again proved true to its Motto; no less than FIFTEEN out of the array of 24 Capitals are claimed by P. CANFIELD. The Capital, we understand, was sold in Shares to Residents in this city.
march 27—1t

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

NO. 148 MARKET STREET, eight doors below Fifth street, Philadelphia—has for sale an assortment of Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys.

Also, Silver Table, Tea and Desert Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Ladles, Thimbles Pencil Cases, Reticule Clasps, Purse Clasps, Silver Pens and Penknives, &c.

N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted. march 27—1t*

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.
Eighth door above Spruce street.

JUST received, the ALBIGENSES, a Romance, by the author of Bertram. Chalmer's New Discourses, and most of the new publications, as soon as out of the Press, which may be bought as low as at any of the Book-stores; and if brought back in about five days' time, in good condition, the purchaser will receive again for his book, a price which will meet his satisfaction.

The advertiser has attended the public Book Sales, for a number of years past, which enables him to sell at least as cheap as any of the Booksellers.

Several copies of Supplement to Dobson's Encyclopædia—this is a complete work of itself. Price only 8 dollars.
march 27—tf

GIBBS' LIST OF PRIZES

SOLD in the ninth class of the Union Canal Lottery, new series. Nos. drawn, 6, 19, 21, 3.

Combination.			Register	
19	21	6	5244*	Doll. 1000
6	3	19	2440	200
19	3	6	2441	200
6	3	21	2453	100
21	3	6	2452	100
19	21	3	3077	100

Marked thus * sold to a gentleman in Southwark.

All the above prizes were sold at GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE, No. 4 1-2 South Third street.

Tickets and shares in the 10th class for sale as above.
March 27—1t

CAMEL TAVERN,
No. 140 North Second street,

HANNAH SAGER informs her friends and the public, that she has retaken the above large and commodious stand, which, being in a central part of the city, (Second street, between Race and Vine streets,) and having undergone a thorough repair, is in complete order for the entertainment of travellers and the public in general. By every attention in procuring the best viands, liquors and other accommodations, united with a long experience in the business, she hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.
march 27—4t*

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 73 north Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution. march 27—tf

TOOTH ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleansed and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 161, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. oct. 4—6m

FOR NEW-YORK,
THIRTY MILES LAND CARRIAGE.
The STEAM BOAT Pennsylvania

HAS commenced running for the Season, and will leave the upper side of Market-street wharf every week day at 12 o'clock, for New York, in connection with the Steam Boat from Amboy—only 30 miles land carriage. Fare three Dollars.

For seats, apply at No. 13 Market-street, near the wharf, or of the captain on board of the Boat.

feb. 28—tf JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, at the Book Stores of J. Mortimer, No. 74 South Second street, Uriah Hunt, No. 147 Market Street, and Isaac Pugh, N. E. corner of Third and Race streets—price 37 1-2 cents,

THE LIGHT OF TRUTH

In the Mind of Man—the only rule of faith and practice, with observations on Religious Sects.

"Free from Sectarian bondage, I have drawn a full length picture, in the persuasion that there is a pure and holy religion, under feelings separated from sectarian views.—And this religion is altogether in that one eternal, unchangeable, indivisible Principle, to which I have referred, which applies to all mankind—which embraces every thing that is excellent in religion, which knows no sect among men, or distinction between individuals, &c.—Introduction. feb 21—6t

BAKER'S
Exchange and Intelligence Office,
FRANKLIN COURT,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 13 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 5—do. 18 and 10, from the country—a *Black Boy* 16 and 4—do. 17 & 14—do. 21 & 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *Domestics*, with good recommendations. mar 6—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

COMMUNICATION,

Philadelphia, 22d March, 1824.

Messrs. Editors,

The question which appeared in your paper of the 20th inst. being so very simple, I deem it not necessary to send you a solution in numbers; the following will, perhaps, suffice.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours, with esteem, E. A. C.

When Cousin and Peter had each got his share,
It appears, Mr. K's not so kind;
As Easter approaches, sure scanty's his fare,
Who's to breakfast on what's left behind;
For two thirds of three fourths of one third of a Dozen,
Reduced to a simple make two,
The number exact which K. sent to his Cousin,
Now let us this number pursue.
The one third of two Eggs may seem quite absurd,
But this, when increased by one half,
Might bring forth mature, a prolific bird
Whose offspring (ah, now don't ye laugh!)
Whose offspring, in time, might sell for a sum
Though the solver gets Nought, would amount to a Plum.

SCANDAL.

"In harmless chit chat an acquaintance they roast,
And serve up a friend as they serve up a toast,
Some gentle *faux pas*, or some female mistake,
Is like sweetmeats delicious, or relished like cake."

Clarke, in his "Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa," states, that the Swedish watchmen have a poetical *cry*, with which they serenade the inhabitants as they pursue their nightly rounds, as follows:

The clock has struck ten!
From fire, and fire-brand,
And from the enemy's hand,
Save, O God! this town and land!
The clock has struck ten!

The disappointed Painter.—Xeuxis, an ancient Grecian Painter, lived about 400 years before our Saviour, and brought painting to great perfection. He growing very rich would at last sell none of his works, but gave them away, saying, *he did not know how to set a price upon them equal to their value.* He painted a bunch of grapes so to the life, that the birds came and pecked them, and afterwards having painted a boy holding a bunch of grapes, which the birds also flew to and pecked, he was angry, and ingenuously confessed that his work was not complete, in that if he had drawn the boy as well as he had the grapes, the birds would have been afraid of him. And having disputed with *Parrhasius* which was the best painter, *Parrhasius* painted a curtain so ingeniously, that Xeuxis taking it for a real one which hid his antagonist's work, desired it might be drawn, that he might see what he had done; but coming to know his mistake, he acknowledged he was undone, since himself had deceived none but birds, but *Parrhasius* had deceived even a master of the art.

In the rebellion of 1745, Mr. Thornton, a Yorkshire gentleman, raised at his own expense a body of horse, and although but newly married to a beautiful young woman, headed it, and joined the king's army. After the battle of Culloden, he and his wife went to court, where being seen by the king, who noticed Mrs. Thornton, he was thus accosted by the monarch: "Mr. Thornton," said his majesty, "I have been told of the services you have rendered your country, and of your attachment to me and my family, and have held myself obligated to you for both; but I was never able to estimate the degree of the obligation till now that I see the lady whom you left behind you."

"On entering Philadelphia in June 1778," says the venerable Judge Peters, "after the evacuation of the British troops, we were hard pressed for amunition. We caused the whole city to be ransacked in search of catridge paper. At length I thought of the garrets, &c. of old printing offices. In that once occupied as a lumber room by Dr. Franklin when a printer, a vast collection was discovered; among the mass were more than a cart body load of *Sermons on defensive war*, preached by a famous *Gilbert Tenant*, during an old British and French war, to rouse the colonists to indispensable exertion. These appropriate manifestos were instantly employed, as cases for musket cartridges, rapidly sent to the army, came most opportunely, and were fired away at the battle of Monmouth against our retiring foe."

A methodist Preacher crossing a ferry in one of the western states, was much shocked at the profane language of one of the ferrymen, a youth of 17 or 18. After some time he inquired of the young man where he was brought up? "Sir?" said the boy. "Where were you brought up?" repeated the preacher. "Why, no where, sir, I came on a raft."

The following example of laudable pride in a soldier, was mentioned in a letter from an officer of the American army, written soon after the battle at Monmouth. A soldier in that memorable action, fell into the hands of the English cavalry, when one of them knocked him down, and attempted to pierce him through the back with his sword—"Strike me in the breast," said he, turning briskly about, "that my friends may not blush for me after my death."

Imprisonment for Debt.—Imprisonment for debt is said to have been first introduced in favour of the Barons, "to enable them to bring their stewards to book. This practice has been recommended by two very different, but equally eminent men. Dr. Johnson disapproved of it; and Mr. Horne Tooke, declared that "it operated as an illusory satisfaction to the injured; contributed to the ruin of innocence as well as the triumph of guilt, and was beneficial to none but Marshals, Turnkeys, and Attorneys."

VARIETY.

Fire proof and Water proof Cement.—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from the whey and mix the whey with the whites of four or five Eggs, beating the whole well together when it is well mixed, add a little quick lime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consitence of a thick paste, with this cement broken vessels, and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

Blankets.—Took their name from Thomas Blanket, who established the first manufactory for this comfortable article at Bristol, about the year 1340.

Vinegar.—The vinegar manufactured by all the great establishments in London is made from malt. Most of the Vinegar consumed in Paris, and indeed throughout France is extracted either from wood or potatoes.

Population of Iceland.—Last year presented a remarkable increase in the population of Iceland, the births being above double the deaths; viz. births 1724, deaths 841. The whole population was 38,386 souls.

On a loose paper, in Mr. Ashmole's hand writing, in the Museum at Oxford is the following anecdote. "The famous Little John, Robin Hood's companion, lies buried in Fetheredge Churchyard, in the peak of Derbyshire, one stone at his head, another at his feet, and part of his bow hangs up in the chancel, anno 1625.

In the tenth century, Gregory V. excommunicated Robert, king of France, and such power had the Pope in those days that the King was forsaken by all his courtiers, and even by his confidential domestics, there only staid with him two servants, who threw into the fire what be left at his meals, from the horror they felt at what had been touched by an excommunicated person.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

He, who has a low forehead and full of wrinkles—will look like a monkey.

He, who has a high forehead will have his eyes under it, and will live all the days of his life—and that is infallible.

He, who has a long nose, will have the more to blow and the better to handle.

A great mouth from ear to ear signifies much foam and no bridle: such are not hard mouthed, but *all mouthed.*

A little mouth drawn up like a purse, denotes darkness within, and certainly looks more like a loop hole than a window.

A watery mouth that splatters when it speaks, and overflows when it laughs—will have need of a slobbering bib.

Whoever has frizley black hair will put the barber to much trouble—and he who has vermin, will often scratch his head.

He, that is bald will have no hair—and if he happens to have any, it will not be on the bald place.

Sparkling eyes will be very apt to shine.

Women, who have curious eyebrows will in all likelihood have eye lashes under them—and will be beloved, if any one takes a liking to them.

They, that have small feet, will need little shoes—and will have a light pair of heels.

He, that has red hair, will never be without a firelock.

INDUSTRY.

Doth any country flourish in wealth, in grandeur, in prosperity? It must be imputed to industry; to the industry of its governors, settling good order; to the industry of its people, following profitable occupations; so did Cato in that notable oration of his, in Sallust, tell the Roman Senate, that it was not by the force of their arms, but by the industry of their ancestors, that the commonwealth did rise to such a pitch of greatness. When Sloth creepeth in, then all things corrupt and decay; then the public state doth sink into disorder, penury, and a disgraceful condition.

One had better settle on a way of life, which is not the very best he might have chosen, than grow old without determining his choice.

Mankind Classed.—Mankind may be divided into three classes. Those who learn from the experience of others—they are happy men. Those who learn from their own experience—they are wise men. And lastly, those who learn neither from their own, nor from other people's experience—they are fools.

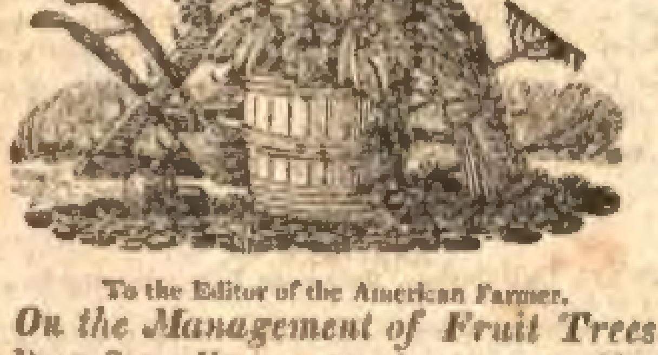
Politeness is benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves, in little daily and hourly occurrences in the commerce of life.

Knowledge.—Those who know most are most anxious to know more; but those who know but little, think they have but little need of knowledge.

The dignity of man, says Pascal, consists in his power of thinking; he must take all his ideas of his greatness from this single faculty. Let mankind then only endeavour to *think properly.*

If you ask me, said Lavater, which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No, I shall say *indolence*: he who conquers indolence, will conquer all the rest.

Chess.—The London Chess Club have received an invitation to play two games with the Paris Club. The challenge has been accepted, and on Tuesday last, the players here were appointed.—They consist of a committee of whom five are a quorum, who are to make the moves and transmit them. Amateurs, no doubt, will be gratified in viewing this scientific contest, which will display the skill of, probably, the first players in Europe. The stakes are fifty guineas each.



To the Editor of the American Farmer.

On the Management of Fruit Trees.

Dear Sir—Having seen, in your valuable paper, many useful remarks on the treatment of orchards, and as the season is at hand, when it is usual to trim them, wash, &c. I beg leave to give in my mite to the general stock, and to protest against that too common practice of white washing the trees, as it is, in my opinion, attended with the worst consequences. It is done under the impression that the caustic quality of the lime will destroy the insect—were it to end there, I would cordially approve of the application. It will not only destroy the insects, but trees also, by stopping up the pores of the bark, thereby preventing the absorption of those gases that are as essential to preserve, and promote vegitation, as it is necessary, in the human system, to keep open the pores of the body, to preserve health and vigor. How long would a man continue healthful, were his body to be incrusted with a thick paste? I have for many years, given considerable attention to the management of fruit trees, and am satisfied, cleanliness is as important to them, as it is to the human family. This is to be produced by scraping off the moss and old bark, and a good washing with soft soap and water in which tobacco has been steeped, during a moist spell of weather, in the months of February, or March. The taking off the moss and bark serves to expose the insects and their eggs to the sharp frosts, that are usual at that period of the year.—The soap suds softens the bark, opens its pores, assists in destroying the insects, and acts also as a stimulant. I have used all kinds of mixtures as a dressing to the trees, and have never found any to equal tobacco. It not only is active in its operation, but will effectually banish all insects and mice from the roots—other manures attract them.

I am unwilling to occupy your time by giving a detail of my experiments—I will, however, mention to you one fact, in confirmation of my opinion of the utility of keeping open the pores of the bark.

Contiguous to my garden, I have a small orchard, and have had for several years past, the scrapings of the walls and the weeds from the garden thrown into a heap between a row of apple trees, which served, when rotted, as a top-dressing for the small seeds sown in the garden.—The trees nearest the heap far outstripped the others, and those limbs immediately over it, were of a much more luxuriant growth; and, as if anxious to inhale every exhalation from the weeds, inclined towards and bent over them, instinctively impelled to seek for nourishment, which was received through every pore, and which could not have been imbibed, had the trees been covered with a thick crust of lime, by white washing. A friend to Pomona,

Baltimore County,
Feb. 25, 1824. D. W. Jr.

INDIAN INFIRMARY,

No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heartfelt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ: that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and pennyless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between sun-rise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, until evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 13—3m

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wiltbohn, Land Agents, No. 149 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; who have in their office, a correct tax list of lands, sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

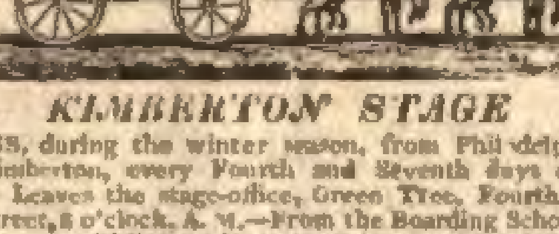
The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wiltbohn, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 22, 1824.

References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Prosser, Abraham Stein, and Charles Fletcher, Esqrs. Philadelphia.

feb. 2[illegible]—tf



KIMBERTON STAGE

RUNS, during the winter season, from Philadelphia to Kimberton, every Fourth and Seventh days of the week. Leaves the stage-office, Green Tree, Fourth above Arch street, 8 o'clock, A. M.—From the Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, to Philadelphia, every Second and Sixth days, at seven o'clock, A. M. All parcels and baggage at the risk of the owners. ☞ For the carriage of parcels, payment must be made at the office in Philadelphia, according to their size and weight. JOHN L. YOUNG,

jan 10—tf AUGUSTUS F. FRICKE.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

FOR SALE,

A GOOD second hand GIG and HARNESS. Apply to Mr. BRODHURST, sign of the Barley Sheaf, North Second street, below Vine; or at 49, North Third street, Philadelphia. march 15—tf

TO LET, a small three story Brick

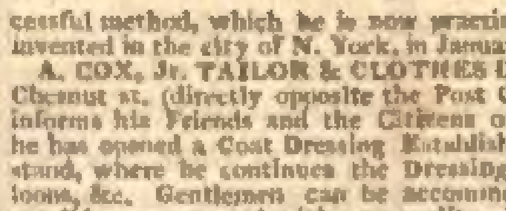
HOUSE, situated in Mary street, Southwark. Enquire at No. 22 Dock street. march 6—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

A. COX, JUN.

The Original Steam Scourer from the City of New-York.



THE citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned not to be imposed on by representations of others as he is certain that many clothes dressers represent themselves as pursuing the same successful method, which he is now practising, and which he invented in the city of N. York, in January of the year 1820.

A. COX, Jr. TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 100, Chesnut st. (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashions, on the most reasonable terms. ⁂ All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. jan 31—6m

WILLIAM BARBER,

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER,

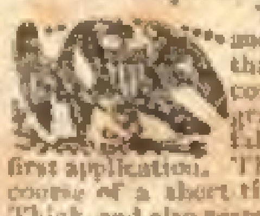
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above business at No. 58 South Fourth street. Those who honour him with their commands may depend on their orders being executed with neatness and punctuality, on the most reasonable terms.

Hat Bills printed on Silk or Muslin, at the shortest notice. Also, Printing on Parchment.

N. B. Reference to T. CARR's Music Store, No. 58 South Fourth street, where specimens may be seen. jan 31—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 35 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER's, No. 447 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS's low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W. corner 3d & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—9

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BOYD, Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa. near Danville. Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives 3 pair of Burrs in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.—6

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 172 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—8

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—0

AT DAVID LUKENS's SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—8

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 45 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 178 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, jun. No. 137 North Fifth st. above Wood, manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 63 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 122 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 118 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 110 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 38 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 240, South Front St, opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

TO LET,

THE House and Lot at the 13 mile stone on the Philadelphia and Chester post road. The house is large, two rooms, an entry and kitchen on the first floor, and four rooms on the second. There is a good garden, a stable and chair house, and about four acres of land attached to the dwelling house. The situation is healthy and handsome, and has daily intercourse with the city by several stages. It would be an eligible situation for a family from the city. Immediate possession may be had.

Apply to the Subscriber, in the township of Chester, or at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.

JESSE J. MARIS.

Chester, Delaware County, Penn. march 13—3t*

New Jersey Supreme Court,

Of the Term of February, A. D. 1824.

John Sexton,
vs.
The President and Trustees of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Steam Boat Company. } IN DEBT.

THE Sheriff of the county of Gloucester, having returned the Writ of Summons in this case, "not served," and affidavit being made to the satisfaction of the court, that process cannot be served on the said defendants, as mentioned in the first section of an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Creditors against Corporations." It is ordered that the said Defendants do cause their appearance to be entered to the aforesaid action, on or before the second Tuesday of May next, or on failure thereof, that the said action be proceeded in agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid act; the said plaintiff causing a copy of this rule to be inserted within twenty days in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and in one of the public newspapers printed in the state of Pennsylvania, and continued for at least six weeks; and also causing a copy of this bill to be posted up within the said twenty days, and for at least six weeks, at the court house in Woodbury; at the public inn or tavern, now, or late kept by James Sloan, at Kaighne's Point, and at the public inn or tavern kept by Joseph English, at Camden, in the said county of Gloucester.—On motion of John M. White, Attorney of Plaintiff.

A true copy from the minutes.

march 13—6t ROSSELL, Clerk.

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses and Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

CHEAP CORSETS,

No. 62 Dock street,

JANE DONALDSON, has on hand, a handsome assortment of the most fashionable and approved patterns, and much lower than has ever been offered for sale.

Ladies having the materials, can have them made up; and those who are in the habit of making their own, may have them cut out for 25 cents per pair. Dresses cut out for 25 cents. march 20—tf

WILLIAM H. HART—*PLUMBER,*

No. 170, SPRUCE-STREET—Near Fifth,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business at the above place, where all orders left will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

N. B. Hydrants, lead pipes, pumps, &c. made, fixed and repaired, in the best manner. march 20—tf

TO LET,

A TWO story Stone House, situate on Lime Kiln road, about ten miles from Philadelphia. It has been hitherto occupied as a store—it would be a good stand for a Taylor, or some other Mechanical Business. Possession may be had immediately. Inquire at No. 38 Green-street.

2d mo. 18th, 1824.—4t*

A TEACHER WANTED, who is capable of teaching the branches of an English education, which are now generally taught, in Boys' schools—apply to P. COAD, at his Seminary for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in different apartments, one door from the N.W. corner of 3d & Union sts. Private lessons given in practical Gauging, at one dollar each; also, private lessons given to Ladies & Gentlemen, in Geography, use of the Globes, construction of Maps, &c. at 50 cts each.

LOOKING GLASSES,

FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, South side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

Knives and Forks,
Brass and Iron Andirons,
Shovels and Tongs,
Razors and Scissors,
Tea and Table Spoons,
Snuffers and Trays,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,
Butcher and Shoe Knives,
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Coffee Mills,
Chimney Hooks,
Wire Fenders,
Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Plated Castors,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Bellows and Hearth Brushes,
Curtain Pins,
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Bread and Cake Baskets,
Tea Caddies,
Tea Kettles,
Iron Pots,
Sad Irons.

ALSO,

E.M.POMEROY'S METALLIC RAZOR STROPS

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE.

feb 7—tf

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S *Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.*

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted whom this may concern, I, ROSANNA BARTON, *do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor* MELLEN'S *Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.*

ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*

Hudson, 12 mo. 1st, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S *Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with these complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.* NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 13, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH *and* PEARSOLL, *and* T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1y

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No 70 NORTH FIFTH-STREET; where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 62 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—4m

FANCY JAPANNED CHAIRS & CABINET FURNITURE.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue the above business at No. 101 NORTH THIRD a few doors below Vine Street. The Chairs and Cabinet Furniture made at their stand shall be of the best materials and workmanship.—On hand, a handsome assortment of Windsor Setters, Chairs, &c.

N. B.—Old Chairs re-japanned and G. K.

march 13—6t

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 281, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,	4,00 a 5,00
Do. do. Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do. do. Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. do. Buckskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's do. Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys' do. Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. do. Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do. do. Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do. Morocco do. Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,33
Do. do. do. Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do. do Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do. Leather do.	1,12 a 1,37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,	1,12 a 1,25
Do. do. do. with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do. Leather do. do.	87 a 1,25
Do. do. Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco do.	62 a 75
Do. Valencia do.	75 a 87
Do. Leather do.	50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,	37 a 62
Do. Leather do.	37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low.

march 6—1y

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

THE Subscribers have constantly for sale a handsome assortment of Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons. Also a variety of Silver Sugar Tongs, Silver Reticule Clasps, &c. &c. all of which will be warranted of the best quality and workmanship, and sold very low.

⁂ The highest price allowed for Silver, in exchange.

Crowley & Farr,

No. 106 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

march 6—tf

NAUTICAL & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

No. 295 South Front-street, six doors below South.

THOMAS ARNOLD, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he teaches the following branches of Education, to pupils of the age of twelve years and upwards, viz:—

Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, and Lunar Observations.

Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Each Quarter's Tuition will consist of twelve weeks in consequence of which, no charge will be made for the summer vacation.

⁂ Gauging will be taught both in theory and practice, by the Quarter, or One Dollar per Lesson. Gauging instruments and a cask are provided for the purpose.

AN EVENING SCHOOL Taught at the same place during the Winter season. feb. 21—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS for sale, at his Nursery, near Camden N. J. on reasonable terms, a valuable selection of PEACH, APRICOT and NECTARINE TREES.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, of
JEHU WARD, No. 42 Market st. Philadelphia.

N.B. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

march 12—4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers trading under the firm of ALTEMUS & JAMES, have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them for settlement, to J. T. ALTEMUS, No. 24 Cherry street.

J. T. ALTEMUS,
F. X. JAMES.

N. B. JOSEPH T. ALTEMUS, will continue the business at the old stand, No. 24 Cherry street, above Fourth. F. X. JAMES, at No. 75 Cherry street. march 20—3t